December 24th, 2010

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region IX 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, California 94105 Attn: Kathi Moore, Manager

Re: Request for information regarding the facility located at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California

Please be advised I am forwarding copies of the list of sampling & investigation reports with supporting documentation.

This represents most of the material & information I have on hand, regarding the subsurface investigations. I did not occupy the facility at the time & the lessee are both out of business.

There is no concern with confidentially at this time.

Enclosure B

- 1) Other than the documents supplied in Attachment 1, I have not had any other investigations by the EPA or any other agency.
 - a) Attachment 1 does represent a complete listing of all soil, soil gas sampling, conducted at this facility. I was never required to do groundwater sampling.
 - b) We do not have any future testing requirements at this facility
- 2) We do not have any groundwater wells at the facility.

(A,B,C, & D) Same as above.

3) Reference is made to S.C.S. Engineer's 8/2/2004 letter, to explain why the proposed sampling was not conducted. This was a proposed contingency soils plan.

Please review S.C.S. Engineer's 8/2/2004 letter report, enclosed, in response to the 1984 spill incident. It was determined that there could not have been any Chromium V1 as a result of the spill. The letter from the California Regional Water Board, dated September 30th, 2004, copy enclosed, agreed with the S.C.S. Engineers results & did not require any further soils sampling.

4) There is no diligence or property transfer on the facility.

If any further information is required, I will be happy to supply it.

Thank You

Ralph Woodhouse, Trustee/Woodhouse Family Trust

FX-6 Personal Privacy

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LOS ANGELES REGION

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE MONTEREY FARK, CA 91754-2156 (213) 266-7500 FAX: (213) 266-7600



May 18, 1993

Mr. Irving Berken

FX-6 Personal Privacy

Mr. Ralph Woodhouse

FX-6 Personal Privacy

WELL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM-SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California (File No. 111.0728)

Reference is made to your consultant's, Kleinfelder, Inc. report dated February 19, 1993, containing results of the Supplemental Subsurface Soils and Soils Gas Investigation completed at your facility. We have reviewed and evaluated your report and have the following comments.

The reported analytical test results from soil gas investigation completed across the site, supplemental soil test boring completed to evaluate former chemical/waste storage area, vapor degreaser operation, illegal hazardous waste discharge area have identified the following:

A. SOIL GAS INVESTIGATION

- 1. Halogenated volatile organic compounds:
 - 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (TCA) was identified at the following soil gas sample locations: V-8, V-11 a. through V-16, V-18 through V-20 and V-24 and V-25completed to evaluate former chemical/waste storage machine shop areas, vapor degreaser operation and hazardous waste spill area at a concentration ranging from 5.5 $\mu g/1$ to 33.3 $\mu g/1$. The highest concentrations were identified at V-14 completed at the chemical/waste storage area adjacent to the loading dock. Trace concentrations of TCA (detected between MDL and PQL) were identified in soil gas sample locations completed south of the loading dock and parking lot areas (soil gas sampling points: V-21 through V-23, V-4, V-5, V-7, V-9 and V-10). Trace concentration of 1,1,2 Trichloroethene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethene (PCE) were identified only at V-20, completed at former vapor degreaser area. Trace concentrations of 1,1, Dichloroethene (DCE)

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Page 2

were identified only at soil gas location V-17 completed at the parking lot, south of the loading dock area.

2. Aromatic volatile organic compounds:

- a. Xylenes were identified at the soil gas sample location V-8 completed at the former hazardous waste spill area at a concentration 5.1 μ g/l. Trace concentration were identified at V-10 and V-16 completed east of the former chemical/waste storage area located adjacent to the loading dock. Trace concentration of toluene were identified at the former chemical/waste storage area, hazardous spill area, southeast part of the property and parking lot area located south of the loading dock. Trace concentration of Ethylbenzene were identified only at soil gas location V-8, V-10 and V-16 completed near the former hazardous spill and east of the loading dock areas.
- b. No other aromatic volatile organic compounds were identified above (0.5 μ g/l) the limit of detection specified for the procedure in any soil gas sample analyzed.

B. Soil Test Boring Investigation.

- 1. Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds:
 - a. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (TCA) was identified only at one soil test boring location, C-1 completed at the former chemical/waste storage area at concentration of 130 μ g/kg at a depth of 55 feet below ground surface. TCA was not detected in any other soil samples collected from 60 to 105 feet below the ground surface.

A duplicate analysis of the soil sample collected at 55 feet detected 118 $\mu g/kg$ of TCA. In addition, soil sample was collected from the end of the brass sampling tube (C-1-55.5) from the depth of 55 feet. Obtaining any soil sample from the end of the sampling tube for chemical analyses of volatile organic compounds is not acceptable practice and could result in disturbance of the target volatile organic compounds.

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Page 3

- b. No other halogenated volatile organic compounds were identified above the limit of detection (1 μ g/kg) specified for the procedure in any soil samples analyzed.
- 2. No aromatic hydrocarbons were identified above the limit of detection (1 μ g/kg) specified for the procedure in any soil samples analyzed.
- 3. Petroleum-based hydrocarbons were identified at the soil test borings C-1, completed at the former chemical waste storage area adjacent to the loading dock, C-2 located at the southeast corner of the facility adjacent to the concrete bermed containment area and C-6 completed at the former hazardous spill area at concentrations ranging from 13 mg/kg to 433 mg/kg. The highest concentration was identified at test boring C-1 at a depth of fifty five feet below ground surface. The concentration of TPH at C-1 decreased with depth explored and below sixty five feet the concentrations were below the limit of detection (1.0 mg/kg) specified for the procedure.

During October 1990 soils test borings were completed during Phase II subsurface investigation to a depth of 55 feet below ground surface. These test borings identified petroleum-based hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated volatile organic compounds. Relatively high concentration of petroleum-based hydrocarbons were identified (880 mg/kg) at the former chemical/waste storage area. In addition, 1,1,1-TCA was identified at the depth of 55 feet and aromatic volatile organic compounds as benzene and toluene were identified at depths explored from 45 through 55 feet below ground surface at the southeastern corner of the facility and is associated with storage of various chemicals. As a result, the supplemental subsurface soils investigation was conducted to confirm as well as to further define the vertical and lateral extent of contaminants previously identified. The Initial Soil Gas Investigations was completed in order to evaluate the extend of vapor phase contaminants at point source and non-point source areas that were not evaluated during Phase I and Phase II investigations completed on-site.

Shallow soil gas investigation completed during December 1992, identified presence of the 1,1,1 TCA as the predominant contaminant in soil gas samples obtained and appears to be associated with degreasing operations and chemical/waste storage activities. In addition, PCE, DCE and TCE used in the past (prior Mercury

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Page 4

Aerospace operations on-site) by former occupants: Microdot Inc. and Mr. Woodhouse/Mr. Berken operations were also identified at the former machine shop area, vapor degreaser area and parking lot (east of the loading dock) area. Analytical test results obtained from shallow, 5 feet deep soil gas sample locations did not indicate other than previously identified point source areas, however only a shallow soil gas investigation was completed onsite. No additional depth specific (upper array) sampling points (15 feet below ground surface) were explored in order to further determine the extent of vapor phase contaminant and no discrete zone vapor monitoring probes were placed at the deep soil test boring location to complete soil gas investigation on-site. As a result no final determination can be made regarding the extend or magnitude of the vapor phase contaminants in the subsurface.

However, only 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) was identified at the soil test boring samples in moderate concentrations and total petroleum hydrocarbons were not identified below a depth of 80 feet in any soil samples analyzed during this phase of subsurface soil investigation. Since groundwater underlies the site at approximately 260 feet below ground surface, no further subsurface soils investigation is required at your facility at this time. However, you may be required to conduct the supplemental subsurface soils investigation in the future as additional soils and/or groundwater data becomes available from facilities in the surrounding area.

Please contact me at (213) 266-7546 or Ms. Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7585, if you have any questions regarding this matter.

ĐAVID A. BACHAROWSKI

Environmental Specialist IV

c: Mr. Chris Stubbs, U.S. EPA Region IX

Mr. Edward J. Trosper, Kleinfelder Inc.

Mr. Rubbin Guerra, Microdot Aerospace Fastening System

Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners Mr. William Waller, Pillsury, Madison & Sutro

Mr. Bruce Wojcik, LA County, Forester and Fire Warden

Mr. Carl Tripp, City of Los Angeles, Industrial Waste Department

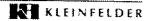


REPORT SUBSURFACE SOIL ASSESSMENT 11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, California CRWQCB File Number 111.0728

Project 70-4157-01

February 19, 1993

This document was prepared for use by Pillsbury Madison and Sutro, Birken/Woodhouse, their designees, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board only for the purposes stated. See "Limitations" section.



CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT PRIVILEGE

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

PILLSBURY MADISON & SUTRO 725 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles, California 90017 Attn: William S. Waller, Esq.

REPORT SUBSURFACE SOIL ASSESSMENT 11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, California CRWQCB File Number 111.0728

Project 70-4157-01

PREPARED BY:

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KLEINFELDER, INC. 1370 Valley Vista Drive, Suite 150 Diamond Bar, California 91765

February 19, 1993

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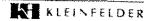
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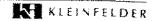
1.0 SUMMARY

In September 1992, Kleinfelder, Inc. (Kleinfelder) was retained by Pillsbury Madison and Sutro on behalf of Birken/Woodhouse to conduct an environmental assessment at the property located at 11800 Sherman Way (property), North Hollywood, California. The purpose of the assessment was to characterize and determine the vertical and lateral extent of soil contamination, if any, in the vicinity of four locations formerly identified during two previous assessments and through an historical site audit, and to assess whether conditions at the property reflect other locations at which contamination may have occurred. The locations formerly identified are: 1) the chemical/waste storage area, located near the existing loading dock; 2) the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary; 3) an alleged hazardous waste discharge area, reportedly located south and west of the loading dock area during the time that Mercury Aerospace, Inc. operated the property; and 4) the former vapor degreaser location, inside the building.

The aforementioned assessment of the property was required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4 (CRWQCB). As indicated in their letter to Birken/Woodhouse, dated August 4, 1992, the CRWQCB required that a soil vapor survey and supplemental subsurface soils investigation be conducted. The assessment described herein complies with the CRWQCB requirements.

Preliminary site assessments were conducted at the property by Enviropro, Inc. (Enviropro) in February 1989 and GeoSyntec Consultants (GeoSyntec) in November 1990. The studies were performed on behalf of Mercury Aerospace, Inc., a former tenant of Birken/Woodhouse. Assessment reports documenting the work were submitted to the CRWQCB in May 1989 and February 1991, respectively. Laboratory analytical results presented in the reports indicated that minor contamination was detected in soil samples collected by Enviropro to a depth of 10 feet below ground surface (bgs) and by GeoSyntec to a depth of 55 feet bgs.





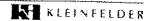
The CRWQCB concluded that the Enviropro and GeoSyntec assessments did not adequately assess the lateral and vertical extent of soil contamination. The CRWQCB required that additional work be conducted at the property. In response to this request, Kleinfelder submitted a Work Plan describing proposed assessment activities and methodologies to the CRWQCB in September 1992. The subsequent revised workplan was approved by the CRWQCB on December 18, 1992.

On December 21 and 22, 1992, Kleinfelder utilized Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry, Inc. (TEG), a CRWQCB-approved on-site laboratory, to conduct a soil vapor survey at the property. The survey was implemented prior to drilling. Its primary purpose was to help identify areas for assessment and to provide information for locating soil borings. During the survey, soil vapor samples were collected from twenty-five, onsite, CRWQCB-approved locations. Each sample was collected at a depth of approximately 5 feet bgs.

The 25 soil vapor samples were analyzed for the CRWQCB List of 22 Primary Target compounds. The analyses conducted included United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Methods 8010 and 8020 for halogenated volatile organic compounds and aromatic volatile organic compounds, respectively, with laboratory detection limits (LDLs) of 0.5 micrograms per liter (μ g/L).

Trace concentrations of toluene and from 12.3 μ g/L to 33.3 μ g/L 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) were detected in soil vapor samples collected in the vicinity of the chemical/waste storage area, located near the existing loading dock. Trace concentrations of trichloroethene (TCE) and perchloroethene (PCE) were measured in one sample collected near the former degreaser location. TCA concentrations of 5.5 μ g/L and 12.7 μ g/L were also measured in the vapor samples collected near the former degreaser location. A trace concentration of dichloroethene (DCE) was reported in one sample collected near the eastern property boundary. Trace concentrations of TCA, toluene, ethylbenzene and/or total xylenes were also detected near the chemical/waste storage area located near the southern property boundary, at an alleged area where hazardous wastes formerly were discharged, and in the machine shop area. Trace concentrations of the same compounds were also detected at various other locations on the property. However, the levels of soil vapor concentrations measured and the distribution of detected contaminants did not indicate any areas where comtamination may have occurred in addition to those four areas previously identified.





Subsequent to the soil vapor survey, eight soil borings were drilled at locations selected and approved in the field by the CRWQCB. A total of 96 undisturbed soil samples were collected in borings C-1 through C-8 for potential laboratory chemical analyses for the presence of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH or oils and grease); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX); and halogenated volatile organic compounds using U.S. EPA Methods 418.1, 8020, and 8010, respectively. A total of 70 soil samples were submitted under Chain-of-Custody protocol for laboratory chemical analyses.

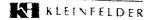
To fulfill CRWQCB requirements, forty feet of soil samples (at 5-foot intervals), with TRPH and BTEX concentrations below LDLs, were collected below the deepest detected contamination in soil borings C-1 through C-6. The LDL achieved by the laboratory for TRPH was 1.0 mg/kg, for each BTEX compound was 1.0 μ g/kg, and for each volatile organic compound was 1.0 μ g/kg.

TRPH compounds were detected at concentrations ranging from 12 mg/kg to 433 mg/kg in 9 of the 39 soil samples analyzed from soil borings C-1, C-2, and C-6. TRPH compounds were non-detect in all of the soil samples collected for analysis from the other borings. BTEX was not detected in any of the 70 soil samples analyzed.

In soil boring C-1, TRPH was detected in the samples collected from 55 feet, 60 feet, and 65 feet bgs. The measured concentrations decreased with depth from 433 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg to 12 mg/kg, respectively. Soil samples collected from 70 feet through 105 feet were non-detect. In soil boring C-2, TRPH was reported in samples from 50 feet, 55 feet, 60 feet, 80 feet and 85 feet bgs at concentrations of 13 mg/kg, 129 mg/kg, 38 mg/kg, 91 mg/kg, and 35 mg/kg, respectively. TRPH was not detected at depths of 90 through 135 feet. In soil boring C-6, TRPH was reported in the sample from 1 foot bgs at a concentration of 20 mg/kg. Soil samples collected in this boring from 5 feet to 40 feet bgs were non-detect.

To further characterize the TRPH present in the soil, the sample collected from 55 feet bgs in soil boring C-1 was analyzed using a simulated distillation (SIMS) analysis by Modified ASTM Method #2887. Results of the SIMS analysis indicated that the sample contained heavy hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers above C30. Information provided to Kleinfelder indicates that cutting oil was the most predominantly used hydrocarbon product at the property. Cutting





oils commonly have a carbon number range between C10 and C16 (verbal conversation, Calscience Environmental Laboratories). Therefore, the hydrocarbon compounds detected may be naturally occurring or derived from a heavier, unidentified synthetic product. Heavy hydrocarbons are less mobile in soil and, therefore, are less likely to migrate to groundwater than light weight hydrocarbons. In addition, they readily degrade via natural processes such as biodegradation. The heavy hydrocarbons present in the site soils do not appear to contain BTEX.

Groundwater was not encountered during drilling at any of the boring locations. Information obtained from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (verbal communication) indicates that the depth to groundwater beneath the site is approximately 300 feet bgs. Based on this and other site-specific characteristics and available State Water Resources Control Board guidelines (CRWQCB Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Manual, October 1989), the maximum concentration of TRPH that can be left in place at the property at depths of 200 feet bgs or less without threatening groundwater is 1,000 mg/kg. The TRPH concentrations reported for soil samples collected on the property are below this concentration. No TRPH was reported below a depth of 85 feet bgs. BTEX was not detected in any of the samples containing detectable concentrations of TRPH.

TCA was the only halogenated volatile organic compound detected, and it was only detected in one of the 70 samples analyzed. It was reported at a concentration of 130 μ g/kg in the soil sample collected in soil boring C-1 from a depth of 55 feet bgs (C-1-55). A split from the same sample was reported to contain 118 μ g/kg of TCA. A sample taken from the other end of the brass sampling tube (C-1-55.5) was reported to contain 29 μ g/kg of TCA. Soil boring C-1 was drilled to 105 feet bgs, and TCA was not detected in samples collected from 60 through 105 feet.

Soil cleanup guidelines for TCA have not been established by California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22 or by local regulatory agencies. Typically, local regulatory agencies use the drinking water standard value for TCA as a soil cleanup standard. CCR Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5.5 indicates that the drinking water standard for TCA is 200 μ g/L. The TCA values of 130, 118, and 29 in the soil sample collected at 55 feet bgs are less than this value, and therefore should not pose a threat to groundwater.



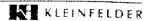


The soil sample results did not confirm the presence of BTEX, TCE, PCE, and DCE, which were detected at trace concentrations in soil vapor samples collected from 5-feet bgs at various locations at the property.

Based on the results of this assessment and previous environmental assessment work at the property, the four locations of concern formerly identified have been adequately assessed. No additional locations at which contamination may have occurred were identified. Based on the soil contaminant concentrations, the distribution of contamination and agency cleanup criteria, the soil contamination present at the site poses a highly unlikely potential threat, if any, to the underlying groundwater. Further assessment or remediation of the soil contamination detected on the property is not warranted. Based on observations by Kleinfelder personnel during this assessment and the results of reported laboratory analyses, no further action is recommended at this time. It is recommended that the CRWQCB require no further assessment on the property and close File Number 111.0728.

This report is subject to the limitations discussed in Section 9 of this report.



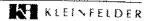


2.0 INTRODUCTION

In September 1992, Kleinfelder was retained by Pillsbury Madison and Sutro on behalf of Birken/Woodhouse to conduct an environmental assessment at the property located at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California (refer to Figure 1 - Property Location Map and Figure 2 - Property Map With Soil Vapor Survey and Boring Locations). The purpose of the assessment was to characterize and determine the vertical and lateral extent of soil contamination, if any, in the vicinity of four locations formerly identified during two previous assessments and through an historical site audit, and to assess whether conditions at the property reflect other locations at which contamination may have occurred. The locations formerly identified are: 1) the chemical/waste storage area, located near the existing loading dock; 2) the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary; 3) an alleged hazardous waste discharge area, reportedly located south and west of the loading dock area during the time that Mercury Aerospace, Inc. operated the property; and 4) the former vapor degreaser location, inside the building.

This environmental assessment was required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4 (CRWQCB). As indicated in their letter to Birken/Woodhouse, dated August 4, 1992 (refer to Appendix A - California Regional Water Quality Control Board Correspondence), the CRWQCB required that a soil vapor survey and supplemental subsurface soils investigation be conducted. The assessment described herein complies with the CRWQCB requirements, as described in their letter to Birken/Woodhouse.





3.0 BACKGROUND

Enviropro conducted a screening shallow subsurface soil assessment on February 17, 1989, on the property. Their assessment consisted of hand augering and soil sampling three shallow test borings (A-1 through A-3). The borings were situated in the lowest onsite topographic areas where surface contamination, if any, would be likely to accumulate (refer to Figure 2). Each boring was hand augered to a depth of 10 feet bgs and soil samples were collected at depths of 1-foot, 5-feet, and 10-feet bgs. Analyses of these samples indicated low concentrations of TRPH, BTEX, and the halogenated volatile organic compounds TCA, TCE, PCE, and DCE (refer to Table 1 - Enviropro Chemical Analyses of Soil Samples).

On October 24, 1990, GeoSyntec conducted a Phase II subsurface soil assessment. Their assessment consisted of drilling and soil sampling four soil borings (B-1 through B-4). Their work was conducted to further assess the lateral and vertical extent of the soil contamination identified by Enviropro. Borings B-1 through B-3 each were drilled to a total depth of 55 feet bgs. A total of 29 soil samples were collected for laboratory analyses in borings B-1 through B-3 at five foot intervals starting at 10 foot bgs to the total depth of each boring (except that no soil sample was recovered from 35 feet bgs from soil boring B-1). Due to site restrictions, boring B-4 was hand augered to a total depth of 10 feet bgs and three soil samples were collected from it at 1 foot, 5 feet, and 10 feet bgs (refer to Figure 2).

GeoSyntec reported that TRPH, benzene, toluene, and TCA were detected in soil samples collected from Borings B-1 through B-4 (refer to Table 2 - GeoSyntec Chemical Analyses of Soil Samples). Trace concentrations of TRPH were detected intermittently between 20 and 50 feet bgs in Borings B-1 through B-3. TRPH concentrations of 450 mg/kg and 880 mg/kg were detected in soil samples collected at 55 feet bgs in Borings B-1 and B-2, respectively. The 1-foot sample collected in Boring B-4 contained 300 mg/kg TRPH. Benzene concentrations of 21 μ g/kg and toluene concentrations of 14 μ g/kg were detected in the soil samples from Boring B-3 collected from 45 feet, 50 feet, and 55 feet bgs. A trace concentration of benzene was also detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B-4 at 1 foot bgs.

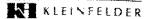




The only halogenated volatile organic compound reported was TCA. A trace concentration was detected only in the soil sample collected from boring B-2 from a depth of 55 feet bgs.

The Enviropro report, dated May 1, 1989, and the GeoSyntec report dated February 5, 1991 describing assessment activities and laboratory analyses were submitted to the CRWQCB on behalf of Mercury Aerospace, Inc., a former tenant of Birken/Woodhouse. The CRWQCB determined that the two assessments did not adequately assess the lateral and vertical extent of soil contamination. This prompted the CRWQCB to request that additional activities be performed to further assess subsurface conditions at the property in a letter to Birken/Woodhouse dated August 4, 1992 (refer to Appendix A).



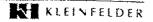


4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work conducted by Kleinfelder and required by the CRWQCB for this project to assess suspected contaminated soils at the Birken/Woodhouse facility consisted of:

- Conducting an onsite soil vapor survey entailing the collection and analysis of twenty-five soil vapor samples from twenty-five locations (refer to Figure 2), using TEG, a certified/registered (California Department of Health Services - Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program [CDOHS - ELAP]) mobile testing laboratory;
- Analyzing twenty-five soil vapor samples for halogenated volatile organic compounds and aromatic volatile organic compounds (CRWQCB List of 22 Primary Target compounds) using U.S. EPA Methods 8010 and 8020, respectively;
- Drilling and sampling six soil borings, C-1 through C-6, to total depths sufficient that 40 feet of soil samples (at 5-foot intervals), with TRPH and BTEX concentrations below LDLs, were collected below the deepest detected contamination. Soil boring C-1 was drilled to assess the chemical/waste storage area, located near the existing loading dock. Soil borings C-2, C-3, and C-4 were drilled to assess the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary. Soil borings C-5 and C-6 were drilled to assess an alleged hazardous waste discharge area, reportedly located south and west of the loading dock area during the time that Mercury Aerospace, Inc. operated the property;
- Drilling and sampling two soil borings, C-7 and C-8, each a total depth of 15 feet bgs to assess the former vapor degreaser location, inside the building;
- Attempting to collect undisturbed soil samples from depths of 50 feet to 105 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals in soil boring C-1; from depths of 50 feet to 130 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals in soil boring C-2; from depths of 50 feet to 95 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals in soil boring C-3; from depths of 5 feet bgs to 40 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals in soil boring C-4; from depths of one foot bgs, and from 5 feet bgs to 40 feet bgs, at five-foot





intervals in soil borings C-5 and C-6; and from depths of one foot bgs, and from 5 feet to 15 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals in soil borings C-7 and C-8 for onsite laboratory chemical analyses;

- Submitting 70 subsurface samples for onsite chemical analyses. Samples were analyzed for TRPH, BTEX, and halogenated volatile organic compounds using U.S. EPA Methods 418.1, 8020, and 8010, respectively. One soil sample was analyzed for halogenated volatile organic compounds in triplicate (C-1-55, C-1-55 DUP, and C-1-55.5); and
- Preparing a report of findings utilizing data collected during this study as well as data reported from previous investigations.





5.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES

5.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

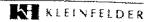
Kleinfelder prepared a Health and Safety Plan in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120, to address Kleinfelder's employees health and safety for assessment activities in December 1992. The health and safety plan provided contingency plans for emergencies which might have arisen during assessment activities, and provided guidelines for personal protective equipment and safety procedures to be used by Kleinfelder's field staff.

5.2 SOIL VAPOR SURVEY

On December 21 and 22, 1992, Kleinfelder provided a CRWQCB-approved mobile laboratory, TEG, to collect soil vapor samples from twenty-five CRWQCB-approved soil vapor locations on the property (refer to Figure 2). TEG was under the observation of Mr. Edward J. Trosper, R.G. 4586, C.E.G. 1526, a California Registered Geologist, on December 21, 1992 and Kleinfelder's onsite geologist, Mr. Robert J. Bucola, on December 21 and 22, 1992. The soil vapor survey was implemented prior to drilling the soil borings. This allowed for a thorough evaluation of additional areas, if any, for assessment. The soil vapor survey was conducted, at the request of the CRWQCB, to facilitate a more thorough understanding of potential vapor phase transport of contaminants and possible identification of additional soil boring locations, if necessary.

In addition to the 18 soil vapor sampling locations proposed by Kleinfelder, the CRWQCB required two soil vapor locations (V-19 and V-20) at the former degreaser area, two soil vapor locations (V-21 and V-22) at an alleged area where hazardous wastes formerly were disposed, and three soil vapor locations (V-23 through V-25) at the former machine shop area (refer to Figure 2). Soil gas samples were collected at an approximate depth of 5 feet bgs. TEG analyzed the soil vapor samples in their onsite mobile laboratory. Soil vapor survey methodology followed by TEG is included in Appendix B - TEG Soil Vapor Survey Report.





The 25 soil vapor samples were analyzed for the CRWQCB List of 22 Primary Target compounds (halogenated volatile organic and aromatic volatile organic compounds using U.S. EPA Methods 8010 and 8020, respectively). LDLs of 0.5 μ g/L were established following CRWQCB guidelines. Hydrocarbon-free blanks were run at the beginning of each day by TEG and periodically throughout the survey as quality control measures. Duplicate soil vapor samples were run to verify the initial measurements and see that data were repeatable.

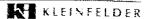
5.3 DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS

On December 28 through December 31, 1992, Kleinfelder's subcontractor, WesTech Environmental Drilling (Santa Fe Springs, California), used a Mobil B-61 truck-mounted drill rig to drill six, 8-inch diameter soil borings (soil borings C-1 through C-6) and a Simco skid trailer-mounted drill rig to drill two, six-inch diameter soil borings (soil borings C-7 and C-8) under the field supervision of a Kleinfelder geologist. Drilling, soil sampling, and backfilling activities for soil borings C-1 and C-2 were observed by Mr. Edward J. Trosper, RG 4586, CEG 1526, a California Registered Geologist. The remaining borings, C-3 through C-8, were drilled under the technical guidance of Mr. Trosper, observed by Kleinfelder's onsite geologist, Mr. Robert J. Bucola. Mr. Bucola contacted Mr. Trosper a minimum of twice daily, approximately at noon and again at the end of the day's field activity, regarding updates on the assessment progress.

Soil borings C-1 through C-6 were drilled to total depths sufficient that 40 feet of soil samples (at five-foot intervals), with TRPH and BTEX concentrations below LDLs, were collected below the deepest detected contamination. Soil boring C-1 was drilled to a depth of 105 feet bgs to assess the chemical/waste storage area, located near the loading dock. Soil boring C-1 was a "twinboring" to GeoSyntec's Boring B-1. Soil samples were collected from soil boring C-1 from 5 feet to 105 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals, to enable Kleinfelder to describe the subsurface stratigraphy existing beneath the property. Soil samples collected from 50 feet to 105 feet bgs were submitted for onsite laboratory analyses, per CRWQCB request.

Soil borings C-2 and C-3 were drilled to depths of 130 feet and 95 feet bgs, respectively, to assess the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary. Soil boring C-2 was drilled north of the concrete-lined, bermed containment area and soil boring C-3 was drilled northwest of the containment area. Soil boring C-2 was a "twin boring" to GeoSyntec's Boring B-2, and soil boring C-3 was a "twin boring" to GeoSyntec's Boring B-3. Soil samples





were collected from soil borings C-2 and C-3 from 5 feet bgs to the total depth of each boring to enable Kleinfelder to describe the subsurface stratigraphy. A soil sample was not recovered from soil boring C-2 at a depth of 75 feet bgs, due to the presence, at that depth, of a cobble larger in diameter than the sampler. Soil samples collected from 50 feet to the total depth of each boring were submitted for onsite laboratory analyses, per CRWQCB request.

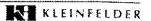
Soil boring C-4 was drilled southwest of the concrete-lined, bermed containment area to a total depth of 40 feet bgs. Soil boring C-4 was also drilled to asses the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary. Soil samples were collected from soil boring C-4, at 5 foot intervals, from 5 feet to 40 feet bgs for onsite laboratory analyses, per CRWQCB request.

Soil borings C-5 and C-6 were each drilled to a total depth of 40 feet bgs to assess the soil beneath an alleged hazardous waste discharge area, reportedly located south and west of the loading dock area during the time that Mercury Aerospace, Inc. operated the property. Soil samples were collected in these borings from depths of one foot bgs, and from 5 feet to 40 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals, for laboratory analyses, per CRWQCB request. A soil sample was not recovered from soil boring C-5 at 30 feet bgs, due to poor sample recovery.

Soil borings C-7 and C-8 were each drilled to a total depth of 15 feet bgs adjacent to the former vapor degreaser area located inside the existing building on the property. Due to site restrictions encountered inside the building located on the property, a Simco drill rig was utilized to drill soil borings C-7 and C-8. Soil samples were collected in these borings from depths of one foot bgs, and from 5 feet to 15 feet bgs, at five-foot intervals, for laboratory analyses, per CRWQCB request. A soil sample was not recovered from soil boring C-8 at 5 feet bgs, likely due to loss of the sample from the sampler.

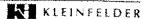
Soil cuttings were placed in federal Department of Transportation-approved hazardous waste drums until a proper disposal method through laboratory analyses of soil samples can be established. These drums were stored on site.





Locations of soil borings are shown on Figure 2 and boring logs are included in Appendix C - Boring Log Explanation and Soil Boring Logs. Soil sampling protocol is included in Appendix D - Soil Sampling Protocol. Upon completion of drilling activities, soil borings were backfilled with Enviroplug bentonite chips and hydrated with potable water.





6.0 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The property is located in the eastern half of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 15 West, San Bernardino baseline and principal meridian. The approximate ground surface elevation of the property is 745 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The nearest surface water to the property is Tujunga Wash, which is located approximately 1.75 miles west of the property. The surface in the area of the property slopes to the south, based on the United States Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Van Nuys Topographic Quadrangle, photorevised 1972.

The property is located in the San Fernando Valley, which is a depositional basin bordered by the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, and other lower mountains to the south, north, and east, respectively.

The nearest significant faults to the property are the North Hollywood, Verdugo, Mission Hills, and Northridge faults, located approximately 0.8 miles south, 1.6 miles northeast, 6.6 miles northwest, and 5 miles northwest of the property, respectively. These faults are considered seismically active but have not been designated for further site-specific assessment under the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act of 1972.

The property lies within the San Fernando hydrologic subarea of the Los Angeles - San Gabriel River hydrologic unit, which is part of the Los Angeles drainage province. Water-bearing deposits in the San Fernando Valley consist of Recent alluvium, Late Quaternary terrace deposits, and the lower Pleistocene Saugus Formation. The greatest yield of water comes from the Quaternary alluvial fan deposits of gravel and coarse sand which reach a depth of more than 1,000 feet locally (1958, State of California, Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin 172). Based on information obtained from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (verbal communication), wells numbered 4929 and 3820-C are located within a one mile radius of the property. Well 4929 is situated at an elevation of 746 feet MSL and Well 3820-C is situated at an elevation of 708.2 feet MSL. The depth to groundwater for these wells was measured at 295.8 and 250.9 feet bgs on October 8, 1992, respectively. Based on the site elevation of 745 feet MSL, groundwater beneath the site is expected to be encountered at approximately 300 feet bgs. Groundwater was not encountered during drilling at any of the boring locations in this investigation.

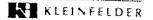




The soil stratigraphy encountered during this assessment primarily consisted of Recent to Upper Pleistocene gravelly sands to a maximum depth of investigation of 130 feet bgs. These gravelly sands were deposited primarily by the Los Angeles River.

The gravelly sands were predominantly light yellowish brown to brown, fine to coarse grained, medium dense, subangular, and moist. These soils contained a trace of biotite. The gravelly sands were interbedded with lenses of cobble-sized clasts from approximately 50 feet bgs to 130 feet bgs.





7.0 LABORATORY RESULTS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES AND SOIL SAMPLES

7.1 BACKGROUND

Twenty-five soil vapor samples were collected by TEG at survey location points approved in the field by CRWQCB. Each soil vapor sample was submitted for onsite laboratory chemical analyses and was analyzed for BTEX and halogenated volatile organic compounds using U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010, respectively. The laboratory report is included in Appendix B.

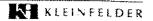
Soil samples collected during drilling activities were hand delivered to TEG. A total of 96 soil samples were collected from the eight soil borings and 70 of these were analyzed. The 70 soil samples analyzed may be broken down as follows: 12 from C-1; 16 from C-2; 10 from C-3; 8 from C-4; 8 from C-5; 9 from C-6; 4 from C-7; and 3 from C-8. Each soil sample submitted for onsite laboratory chemical analyses from soil borings C-1 through C-8 was analyzed for TRPH, BTEX, and halogenated volatile organic compounds using U.S. EPA Methods 418.1, 8020, and 8010, respectively. The laboratory report is included in Appendix E - Laboratory Reports and Chain-of-Custody Records.

7.2 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES

Analytical results for soil vapor survey locations V-1 through V-25 are summarized in Table 3. Three property maps, which have been annotated with the soil vapor sample locations and detected concentrations of TCA and toluene are included in Appendix B.

TCA was detected in 21 of the soil vapor samples collected, at trace concentrations to 33.3 μ g/L (refer to Table 3 - Kleinfelder Chemical Analyses of Soil Vapor Samples). TEG reported maximum concentration levels of TCA of 33.3 μ g/L and 32.4 μ g/L and intermittent trace toluene concentrations in soil vapor samples V-11 through V-15, collected in the vicinity of the chemical/waste storage area, located near the loading dock (refer to Figure 2). Trace concentrations of TCE and PCE and 12.3 μ g/L of TCA were measured in sample V-20, and 5.5





 μ g/L TCA was measured in sample V-19, collected near the former degreaser area. A trace concentration of DCE was reported in the soil vapor sample from location SV-17 near the eastern property boundary.

At various other locations throughout the property, toluene was detected in 12 soil vapor samples, ethylbenzene in three vapor samples and total xylenes in the same three vapor samples at trace concentrations. Benzene was not detected.

7.3 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SOIL SAMPLES

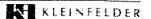
Analytical results for soil borings C-1 through C-8 are summarized in Table 4 - Kleinfelder Chemical Analyses of Soil Samples. LDLs for TRPH analyses were 1 mg/kg and for BTEX and halogenated volatile organic compound analyses were 1 μ g/kg for each compound. The LDL of each analytical compound is determined by the laboratory. It is a threshold at or above which the laboratory can confidently report a compound as "detected". For laboratory results, refer to Appendix E.

TRPH compounds were detected at concentrations ranging from 12 mg/kg to 433 mg/kg in 9 of the 39 soil samples analyzed from soil borings C-1, C-2, and C-6. TRPH compounds were non-detect in the remaining 61 soil samples that were analyzed. BTEX was not detected in any of the 70 soil samples analyzed.

In soil boring C-1, TRPH was detected in the samples collected from 55 feet, 60 feet, and 65 feet bgs. The concentrations measured decreased with depth from 433 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg to 12 mg/kg, respectively. Soil samples collected from 70 feet to 105 feet bgs were non-detect. In soil boring C-2, TRPH was reported in samples from 50 feet, 55 feet, 60 feet, 80 feet and 85 feet bgs at concentrations of 13 mg/kg, 129 mg/kg, 38 mg/kg, 91 mg/kg, and 35 mg/kg, respectively. Soil samples collected from 90 feet to 135 feet bgs were non-detect. In soil boring C-6, TRPH was reported in the sample from 1 foot bgs at a concentration of 20 mg/kg. Soil samples collected in this boring from 5 feet to 40 feet bgs were non-detect.

To further characterize the TRPH present in the soil, the sample collected from 55 feet bgs in soil boring C-1 was analyzed using a simulated distillation (SIMS) analysis by Modified ASTM Method #2887. Results of the SIMS analysis indicated that the sample contained heavy

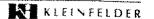




hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers above C30. Information provided to Kleinfelder indicates that cutting oil was the most predominantly used hydrocarbon product at the property. Cutting oils commonly have a carbon number range between C10 and C16 (verbal conversation, Calscience Environmental Laboratories). Therefore, the hydrocarbon compounds detected may be naturally occurring or derived from a heavier, unidentified synthetic product. Heavy hydrocarbons are less mobile in soil and, therefore, are less likely to migrate to groundwater than light weight hydrocarbons. In addition, they readily degrade via natural processes such as biodegradation. The heavy hydrocarbons present in the site soils do not appear to contain BTEX.

The only halogenated volatile organic compound detected in the 70 samples analyzed was TCA, and TCA was detected in only one of these 70 samples. TCA was reported at a concentration of 130 μ g/kg in the soil sample collected in boring C-1 from a depth of 55 feet bgs (C-1-55). A split from the same sample was reported to contain 118 μ g/kg of TCA. A sample taken from the other end of the brass sample tube (C-1-55.5) was reported to contain 29 μ g/kg of TCA. Soil boring C-1 was drilled to 105 feet bgs, and TCA was not detected in the bottom 55 feet of the soil column.



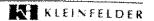


8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations are based on the reported laboratory reports and other data collected during this project and previous environmental assessment work at the site, and are subject to the limitations stated in this report.

- The four locations of concern formerly identified (the chemical/waste storage area, located near the loading dock; the chemical/waste storage area, located near the southern property boundary; an alleged hazardous waste discharge area, reportedly located south and west of the loading dock area during the time that Mercury Aerospace, Inc. operated the property; and the former vapor degreaser location, inside the building) have been adequately assessed. Additional locations where contamination may have occurred were not identified during this assessment.
- TRPH-contaminated soil is limited vertically and laterally. TRPH was detected in only three of the borings advanced during this assessment and was not detected in any of those borings below a depth of 85 feet bgs. Based on site-specific characteristics, including the estimated depth to underlying groundwater (approximately 300 feet bgs), and guidelines provided by the CRWQCB Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Manual (October 1989), the TRPH concentrations reported for soil samples collected on the property are below levels considered a potential threat to underlying groundwater. The maximum concentration of TRPH that can be left in place at the property at depths of 200 feet bgs or less without threatening groundwater is 1,000 mg/kg (refer to Appendix F Table 2-1 of the Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Manual, October 1989). The maximum concentration of TRPH measured in the soil was 433 mg/kg at 55 feet bgs. In addition, the TRPH compounds present in the soil may diminish with time via natural processes such as biodegradation. BTEX was not detected in any of the samples analyzed.
- It is possible that the TRPH compounds measured in the subsurface soils are the result of naturally-occurring organic compounds. Naturally-occurring hydrocarbon compounds do not require clean up based on the CERCLA exemption for naturally-occurring substances.

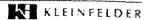




- TCA-contaminated soil is limited vertically and laterally. TCA was detected in only one
 of the 70 samples analyzed. The vertical limit of the TCA in soil was assessed. Soil
 boring C-1 was drilled to 105 feet bgs, and concentrations of TCA were not reported in
 soil samples collected from the bottom 55 feet of the boring.
- Soil cleanup guidelines for TCA have not been established by California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22 or by local regulatory agencies. Typically, local regulatory agencies use the drinking water standard for TCA as a soil cleanup standard. CCR Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5.5 indicates that the drinking water standard for TCA allowed for a drinking water supply is 200 μg/L. The TCA values of 130, 118, and 29 μg/kg in the soil sample collected at 55 feet bgs are less than this standard, and therefore, should not pose a threat to groundwater.
- The soil sample results did not confirm the presence of BTEX, TCE, PCE, and DCE, which were detected at trace concentrations in soil vapor samples collected from 5-feet bgs at various locations at the property.

Based on the results of this assessment and previous environmental assessment work at the property, the four locations of concern formerly identified have been adequately assessed. No additional locations at which contamination may have occurred were identified. Based on the TRPH and TCA concentrations measured in the soil, the localized distribution of the contaminants and agency cleanup criteria, the soil contamination present at the site poses a highly unlikely potential threat, if any, to the underlying groundwater. Further assessment or remediation of the soils at the property is not warranted. Based on observations by Kleinfelder personnel during this assessment and the results of reported laboratory analyses, no further investigation or remediation is recommended at this time. It is recommended that the CRWQCB require no further assessment on the property and close File Number 111.0728.





9.0 LIMITATIONS

REPORT USE AND BASES

This document was prepared for the use of Pillsbury Madison and Sutro, Birken/Woodhouse, their designees, and the CRWQCB. Land use, site conditions (both onsite and offsite) or other factors may change over time, and additional work may be required with the passage of time.

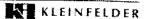
Based on the intended use of this report, Kleinfelder may require that additional work be performed and that an updated report be issued. Kleinfelder is not liable for any use of this report by parties other than Pillsbury Madison and Sutro, Birken/Woodhouse, their designees, The CRWQCB and other agencies to which Birken/Woodhouse may submit this report.

The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based on information obtained by Kleinfelder during this assessment, facts and data contained in documents, which Kleinfelder reviewed as part of this assessment, information communicated to Kleinfelder during discussions pertaining to the property, and analytical results provided by Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry, Inc.. Kleinfelder assumes no liability for facts or conclusions that exist of which it is unaware, and no warranty, expressed or implied, about the conditions of the property.

The scope of work conducted for this project is not intended to be all inclusive, identify all potential concerns, or to eliminate the possibility of having some degree of environmental problem. It is possible that variations in the soil or groundwater conditions could exist beyond the points explored in this project. Additionally, unpermitted, undocumented, or concealed improvements to the property could exist beyond points explored during the course of the project. Also, changes in the conditions found could occur at some time in the future due to variations in rainfall, temperature, regional water usage, or other factors. Geologic data contained herein should not be used for geotechnical purposes.

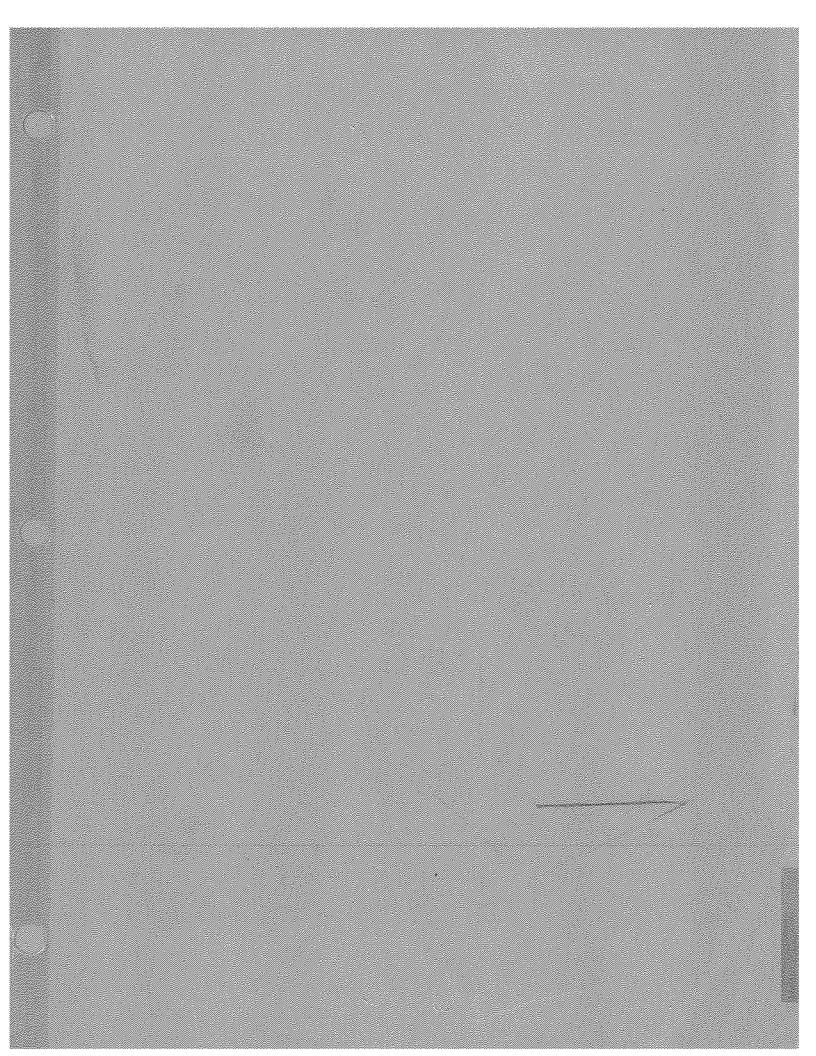
Services performed by Kleinfelder under this contract have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of our profession currently practicing in





southern California. No other representations, expressed or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this report.





ENVIROPRO CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 TABLE 1

Sampled February 1989

| EPA Test Method | A1-1' | A1-5' | A1-10' | A2-1' | A2-5' | A2-10' | A3-1' | A3-5' | A3-10' |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 418.1 (mg/kg) TRPH | 16.4 | 26.2 | QN | 144 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 108 | 16.4 | 13.1 |
| | 2.7 4.8 3.4 13.1 | ND 2.9 2.3 8.2 | ND ND 3.0 6.2 | 9999 | 2222 | 2222 | 3.0 3.0 7.5 | ND 2.4 ND 6.4 | ND 2.0 ND 4.5 |
| 8010 (µg/kg) ^(a) 1,1-Dichlorethylene (DCE) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 8.4 12.3 ND ND | 8.8 ND ND | 29.3 ND ND ND | 55.2 61.2 24.3 ND | 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 2222 | 8.3 ND OD | SS.6 ND ON ON ON | 3.2 ND ND ND ND |

NOTES:

Data from Enviropro report dated May I, 1989

- Milligrams per kilogram mg/kg

- Micrograms per kilogram ug/kg ND

Not defected above laboratory detection limits (unknown for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010, and 10 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)
 Boring A-1, sample collected at 1 foot bgs

A1-1'

- Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons TRPH

All other analytes ND

(1)ER93-003

KLEINFELDER

GEOSYNTEC CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 Sampled October 1990 11800 Sherman Way TABLE 2

| (ug/kg) ^(a) TCE | | |
|---|--|--|
|) spun | | 2222222222 |
| d 8010 lic Compos TCA | 22222222 | 266666666 ₉ |
| U.S. EPA Method 8010 ed Volatile Organic Cor CE PCE TC | 55555555 | 2222222222 |
| U.S. EPA Method 8010 Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds (ug/kg) ^(a) DCE PCE TCA TCE | 299999999 | 222222222 |
| 20 <u>nds (ug/kg)</u> Xylenes | 999999999 | 2222222222 |
| U.S. EPA Method 8020 atile Organic Compoun luene Ethlybenzene | 222222222 | <u> </u> |
| U.S. I Aromatic Volatile (Benzene Toluene | 222222222 | 2222222222 |
| Aromatic Benzene | 22222222 | 2266666666 |
| U.S. EPA Method 418.1 TRPH (mg/kg) | ND ND ND Trace ND ND Trace | ND ND Trace ND ND Trace Trace |
| Approximate Vertical Depth (feet) | 10 15 20 25 30 40 45 50 55 | 10 15 20 25 33 36 45 50 55 |
| Boring Number | B-1 | B-2 |

NOTES:

Data from GeoSyntec report dated February 5, 1991

mg/kg ug/kg ND

Milligrams per kilogram
Micrograms per kilogram
Not detected above laboratory detection limits (0.005 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010, and 10 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)
Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
1,1,-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene

II

TRPH DCE TCE TCE (a)

Trichloroethyléne All other analytes ND

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GEOSYNTEC CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES 11800 Sherman Way TABLE 2

North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 Sampled October 1990

| <u>(kg)</u> (*) | THE STATE OF THE S | |
|---|--|---|
| mds (ug/) TCE | 2222222222 | 888 |
| d 8010 iic Compou TCA | 2666666666 | 888 |
| U.S. EPA Method 8010 ed Volatile Organic Con | 888888888 | 999 |
| U.S. EPA Method 8010 Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds (ug/kg) ^{(d} DCE PCE TCA TCE | 2999999999 | 222 |
| ds (μg/kg) Xylenes | 999999999 | 888 |
| U.S. EPA Method 8020 Aromatic Volatile Organic Compound Benzene Toluene Ethlybenzene | 222222222 | 2 2 2 2 |
| U.S. Volatile Toluene | 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 222 |
| Aromati Benzene | N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N | Trace ND ND |
| U.S. EPA Method 418.1 TRPH (mg/kg) | S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S | 300 ND ND |
| Approximate Vertical Depth (feet) | 10 20 25 30 30 40 45 50 55 | ~ v 0 |
| Boring Number | B-3 | B-4 |

NOTES:

Data from GeoSyntec report dated February 5, 1991

II mg/kg Kg/kg ND

Milligrams per kilogram
Micrograms per kilogram
Micrograms per kilogram
Not defected above laboratory detection limits (0.005 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 80.20 and 80.10, and 10 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)
Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
1,1,-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1,-Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
All other analytes ND 1

li li | |

E TCA E

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KLEINFELDER CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES 11800 Sherman Way TABLE 3

North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 Sampled December 21 and 22, 1992

| Sample Location | Approximate Vertical | Arom | U.S. EPA | Method 8020 | \ | . | S. EPA Metho | Method 8010 | ; |
|--------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Number | | Benzene | Toluene | Ethylbenzene | Xylenes | TCE | Volatile Organ | ic Compound DCE | s (mg/L)(m) |
| V-1 | \$ | QN | Trace | ND | CZ | I GN | CIX. | 114 | 7.1.4 |
| V 2 | 5 | S | Trace | S | ž | 2 5 | 2 5 | 2 5 | 2 ; |
| V-3 | ¥Λ | S | Trace | Š | 9 9 | 2 5 | 2 (| S : | Q N |
| ٧4 | χΩ | ב ב | Trace | 2 2 | S 8 | 2 : | Q I | Q | S |
| ٧,٠ | ı le | Ž | - E | 9 5 | 2 | Q N | Trace | 2 | S |
| , Y | o ₩ | 2 9 | l race | <u>a</u> : | QQ Q | £ | Trace | S | QN |
| > > | ጉዩ | 2 ! | <u>2</u> | Q. | S | S | 2 | S | S |
| (-) | n 4 | 2 : | Trace | QZ. | ΩΩ | R | Trace | QN | QX |
| ٠ × × | 6 4 | Q : | Trace | Trace | 5.1 | S | 6.5 | ON | Q |
| , ; | n I | Q. | Q | S | QN | S | Trace | Q | Ę |
| 01-7 | Λ | QN | Trace | Trace | Trace | S | Trace | £ | Ē |
|] [- ^ ; | o : | O N | Trace | N Q | ND | S | 14.2 | S | Š |
| V-12 | S | Q Q | ON ON | S | NO | Q | 12.3 |) S | 2 5 |
| V-13 | 5 | R | ON ON | Q. | QN | S | 32.4 | } | Š |
| √ -14 | S | ΩN | Trace | QN ON | ON | CZ | 33.3 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| V-15 | w. | ON | ΩN | QN QN | QN. | Ź | 15.0 | 2 5 | 5 £ |
| V-16 | \$S | QN | Trace | Trace | Trace | 2 5 | | 5 5 |) |
| V-17 | 5 | N ON | Trace | CN | CIN CIN | 2 2 | C, F | 2 1 | <u>Q</u> |
| V-18 | ls. | CZ | 2 | 2 5 | 5 5 | Q ; | race | Trace | Q |
| V.19 | : 10 | 2 5 | 2 5 | Q S | | Q N | 5.3 | S | Q |
|););) | ט נ | 9 5 | 2 5 | Q ! | 2 | Q | 5.5 | S | Q |
| V.23 | υ | 2 5 | Q : | | Q | Trace | 12.7 | QN | Trace |
| 12.7 | T) li | 2 : | 2 | QN QN | QN | S | Trace | Q | QX |
| 77- ^ | n (| ON! | ON. | QN ON | ND | S | Trace | QX | S |
| 67-A | o: | Q | S S | QN | QN | QX | Trace | É | 2 |
| V-24 | S | R | QN Q | QN QN | QN | CX | 14.4 | 2 2 | 2 5 |
| V-25 | Š | NO | ND | NO | ND | 2 | 6.6 | § § | 3 5 |
| NOTES | | | | | - Allentine | | | 2 | |
| Hg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mot detected above laboratory detection | | limits of $0.5 \mu g/L$. | | | | | | |

1,1,2 Trichloroethene 1,1,1 Trichloroethene 1,1 Dichloroethene Tetrachloroethene All other analytes ND SYCE DCE

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KLEINFELDER CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES 11800 Sherman Way TABLE 4

North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01

Sampled December 28 through 30, 1992

| U.S. EPA Method 8010 | Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds | I, I, I-Trichloroethane (mg/kg) ⁽⁴⁾ | | | 0.130 | 0.118 | 0013 | | 2 5 | 2 9 | | 9 S | 2 | ON N | | 2 9 | € 5 | £ 5 | 9 | 2 2 | | 2 2 | 2 5 | ND ON |
|----------------------|---|--|----------|-----|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----|--------------|--------------|----------|-----|----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|------------|----------------|-------|
| U.S. EPA Method | 418.1 TPD11 (() | I KFT (ing/kg) | CIN CIN | | 433 | ZA | ¥Z. | 06 | 2 | ָרָ אַ בַּצִ |) |) (C | | CX | CN. | 1 C | QN. | - | 179 | 38 | S 2 | 2 | 91 | 35 |
| 8020 | anic Compounds (mg/kg) Filwlhenzane Xvlanes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Q |
| U.S. EPA Method 8020 | Olatile Organic Toluene Fit | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ON ON |
| U.S | Aromatic Volatile Org | | S N | SIZ | 3 ; | Q N | Q N | Q Q | Q | N O N | N Q N | SN | CN | ND | SS | S | S | Q. | Q. | QN | QN | QN. | ND | S |
| Approximate | Vertical Depth (feet) | | 50 | ×. | 5 | SS DUP | 55.5 | 09 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 06 | 95 | 001 | 105 | 50 | 55 | 9 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 |
| | Boring Number | | <u>۲</u> | 5 | | ٠ ن | - - | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | ن | ن | ا | ٠ | ن | ن | <u>ئ</u> | చ | د ج | ر د | C-7 | C-7 | C-2 | ر ې | C-2 |

NOTES:

g/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

D = Not detected above laboratory detection limits

(0.001 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010

and 1 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)

RPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

A = Not analyzed

UP = Duplicate sample for U.S. EPA Method 8010 only

= All other analytes ND TRPH NA DUP (a)

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KLEINFELDER CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES

11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01

Sampled December 28 through 30, 1992

| II.S. EPA Mathod 8010 | Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/kg)(a) | * * * * | | QX | QN | | 2 5 | C. N | 2 4 | 2 | 2 9 | 2 | Q. H | | 2 9 | 3. N | Q. X | | 2 | 25 | 2 | Q | ON. | QN |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----|-----|------------|--------|----------|------|-----|----------|-----|----------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|----------|-----|----|-----|----|
| U.S. EPA Method | 418.1 | TRPH (mg/kg) | C ₂ | | S | NO NO | 2 | CZ | C | | <u> </u> | | 9 5 | | | | | : X | | 30 | 1 | 2 4 | 3 | 2 : | QX |
| 8020 | E0. | Einyibenzene Aylenes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | QN C | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. EPA Method 8020 | Aromatic Volatile Organic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ON ON | | | | | | ٠ | | |
| | Aromatic V | | Q | Š | 9 ! | Q N | 2 | ND ND | Q | Q | QN QN | S | QN QN | ND | S | S | ΩN | S | S | QN | QN | CZ | CZ | ב | 25 |
| Approximate | Vertical Denth (feet) | (mai) mdaa | 01 | 15 | | 07 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | +1 | ς, | 10 | 15 | 20 | 2.5 | 30 | 35 | 40 | | S | 10 | 15 | 20 | 24 |
| , | Boring Number | | 5 4 | 4 | | † (| ე 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | ڻ ج | Ç-5 | C-S | C.S | C-S | S: | C-S | C-S | ડેર | ပို | 90 | 90 | 9 | 9 |) |

NOTES:

mg/kg = | Wg/kg = | ND = |

Milligrams per kilogram
 Micrograms per kilogram
 Not detected above laboratory detection limits (0.001 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010 and i mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)
 Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
 Not analyzed
 Duplicate sample for U.S. EPA Method 8010 only
 All other analytes ND

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KLEINFELDER CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES

North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 11800 Sherman Way

Sampled December 28 through 30, 1992

| U.S. EPA Method 8010 | Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/kg)(4) | (A. C.) | | 2 5 | 2 4 | 2 | | ON A | | 3 : | | 2 5 | 2 4 | 2 : | 3 ; | | | | | | 2 : | 2 | ON I | 2 |
|----------------------|---|---|---------|-----|--------------|------------|--------|------|----------------|----------|-----|-----|------|----------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|------|-----------|---|
| U.S. EPA Method | 418.1 TRPH (mg/kg) | | 9 | 2 2 | ב א ב | | € 5 | 2 2 | | | 2 2 | 2 0 | | Q N | 9 9 | S S S | | | | | 2 2 | | 9 5 | |
| | ganic Compounds (mg/kg) Ethylbenzene Xylenes | | S | S | S | e e | Ê | 2 N | 2 8 | <u> </u> | Ŝ | 2 2 | Š | <u> </u> | Ê | Ē | 2 | . Z | S S | S | £ | Š | Š | |
| sthod 8020 | anic Compound Ethylbenzene | *************************************** | CN | 2 | S | S | Q N | 2 | CZ | S | S | É | E | Z | 2 | 2 | 2 | O. | S | S | £ | S | S | |
| | | | S | S | Q | £ | 2 | Q | 2 | QN | 2 | Q | Q | S | S | 2 | Q | S | S | Q | 2 | QN C | 2 | |
| = (| Aromatic Volatile O Benzene Toluene | | N ON | ND | ND | S | QN | ON | ON ON | ND | NON | ON | N | ON | N | QN | NON | NO | NO | N Q N | NO | ON | NO | |
| Approximate | Vertical Depth (feet) | | 85 | 06 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 20 | 55 | 09 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | بر | |
| , to 0 | Number | | C-2 | C:3 | ن | <u>7</u> 5 | C-7 | C-7 | ر ې | C-7 | C:7 | C-5 | င္ပဲ | င် | 6-3 | చ | £ | ઈ | చ | ට | చ్ | င် | 0. 4. | |

NOTES:

mg/kg =

Milligrams per kilogram
 Micrograms per kilogram
 Not detected above laboratory detection limits (0.001 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010 and 1 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)
 Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
 Not analyzed
 Duplicate sample for U.S. EPA Method 8010 only
 All other analytes ND

TRPH NA DUP

(1) ER93-003

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TABLE 4 KLEINFELDER CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES

North Hollywood, California Project 70-4157-01 11800 Sherman Way

Sampled December 28 through 30, 1992

| | U.S. Er'A Method 8010 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/kg) ^(*) | | e z | | 2 | CN | | | S | CN. | 9 9 | 2 | CN | 1 N | | Q | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|-------|-----|----|------------|----------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|----|--|
| II & EDA Mathod | 418.1 | TRPH (mg/kg) | ************************************** | CZ | | | 22 | CZ | 2 | ND. | CN | | | OZ. | CN |) ! | QN | ND | |
| lod 8020 | anic Compounds (mg/kg) | Ethylbenzene Xylenes | | | CN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. EPA Method 802(| Aromatic Volatile Organ | Senzene Toluene | | | CZ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approximate | • | Depth (feet) Be | | 25 ND | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | Boring | Number | | 9 | ပို | Y. | ? ' | ဖု ပ် | C-7 | , | : | C-7 | <u>0-7</u> | - (| <u>چ</u> ن | œ, | , (| ڎ | |

NOTES:

kg = Milligrams per kilogram

Rg = Micrograms per kilogram

Not detected above laboratory detection limits
(0.001 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Methods 8020 and 8010
and 1 mg/kg for U.S. EPA Method 418.1)

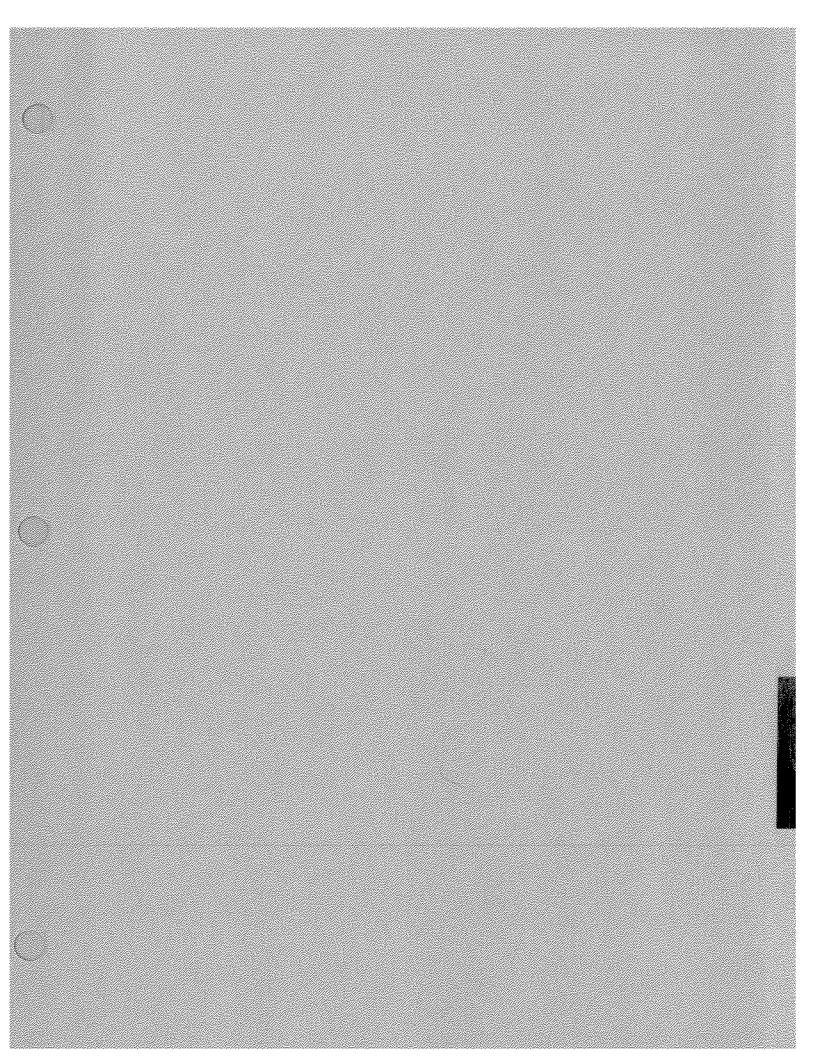
PH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

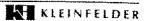
Not analyzed

Physicate sample for U.S. EPA Method 8010 only

All other analytes ND TRPH NA DUP

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APPENDIX A

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CORRESPONDENCE

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD-

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL

11 CONTRE PLAZA DENE

CONTRET PARE, CA. 91754-2154

2133 244-7500



October 31, 1991

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
Claim No. P 445 020 050

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse C/o Mr. Garfield Bolt

FX-6 Personal Privacy

WELL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM - SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE SOILS INVESTIGATION (FILE NO. 111.0728)

We are in receipt of the Phase II Subsurface Investigation Report, dated February 5, 1991, prepared by GeoSyntec Consultants for Mercury Aerospace Fasteners. This subsurface soils investigation was completed at your property located at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California.

In our letter dated April 6, 1990 (copy enclosed), you were directed to share responsibility for the required subsurface soils investigation with Mercury Aerospace Fasteners. We understand that Mercury Aerospace Fasteners has borne the entire cost of conducting both the initial and supplemental subsurface soils investigation required on-site.

The initial subsurface soils investigation has identified tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene in shallow soils adjacent to the chemical/waste drum storage areas.

The supplemental subsurface soils investigation has identified petroleum-based hydrocarbons up to 880 mg/kg at a depth of 55 feet below ground surface (the maximum depth of the soil test borings completed on-site), and 1,1,1-TCA at 6 μ g/kg at a depth of 55 feet below ground surface.

We understand that you have owned this property since approximately 1976, when the existing building was constructed, and have also operated an aerospace manufacturing business at this location from approximately 1976 through 1982.

Pursuant to Section 13267(b) of the California Water code, you are directed to submit a technical report containing the following information:

- 1. Submit to this Regional Board a <u>complete</u> chronology of <u>prior</u> owners and occupants of your property, including names and addresses of occupant(s), dates of occupancy, type of business, and chemical usage.
- Provide three copies of all previous environmental reports, site assessments, and workplans, including any soils testing, environmental audits, and any groundwater monitoring.
- 3. In order to fully evaluate subsurface conditions on-site, all point sources which could contribute to soil and/or groundwater pollution must be evaluated. You must conduct a comprehensive facility historical audit for the period that you owned and/or occupied the subject property, and prepare a report summarizing past and present parts cleaning operations, underground and above-ground tank operations, and identifying areas used on-site for barrel storage and handling activities, as well as chemical processing and treatment facilities. Emphasis should be placed on depicting areas and their identified uses. A site map, to scale, showing the location of areas of concern as outlined in this letter is This information will be reviewed, and a determination made whether additional subsurface investigation will be required. The following specific information must be included:

A. Sumps and Clarifiers

Submit a copy of any previous sludge analysis completed, together with effluent samples for the discharge to the sanitary sewer, for the past year. Also provide the dates of installations, as-built construction diagrams, and the locations of sumps and clarifiers on the facility site map.

B. <u>Wastewater Collection/Discharge System</u>

Submit wastewater collection/treatment/discharge system pipeline diagrams for your entire facility's operations.

C. Above-ground Tanks

Submit a complete above-ground tank inventory, including size, location, chemical storage history, dates of installation, dates of use, the results of any tank integrity testing results, and reports containing results of any soil sampling completed.

D. Underground Tanks

Please submit the following information regarding any underground storage tanks operated on-site in the past: size, location, date of installation, date of removal, chemical storage history, the results of any tank integrity testing, and any reports containing results of any soil sampling completed.

E. Above-ground Chemical Storage Areas

Submit to this Board the location(s), chemicals stored, and dates of use for each above-ground chemical storage area, including waste chemicals. Include former chemical/waste storage areas.

F. Parts-Cleaning

Submit information regarding any parts cleaning operations, including solvent sinks, steam cleaning operations, and degreasers. Include location(s), dates of use, chemicals used, capacity, and quantities of chemicals used.

G. Private Sewage Disposal Systems

Provide the following information regarding any private sewage disposal system (septic tank/cesspool/leachfield) previously operated on-site:

- 1. Location.
- Type of system(s) operated.
- Materials of construction.
- Size and capacity of the unit(s).
- 5. Types and quantities of wastes discharged.
 - 6. Areal extent of any associated disposal fields.
- 7. Number and locations of connections to the system.
- 8. Results of any analytical testing required for operations and maintenance.
- 9. Date of installation of the disposal system.

> H. Include on the facility site map the site surface runoff drainage pattern, and the location of the storm drain to which the surface rainwater run-off flows.

In order to further determine the vertical and lateral extent of these contaminants, as well as any potential impacts from historical operations on-site, you will be required to submit to this Regional Board a Work Plan for Supplementary Subsurface Soils Investigation. However, we would like to review the above information prior to making a determination regarding the scope and nature of the subsurface investigation required at this site.

Our review of Los Angeles County Forester and Fire Warden (formerly Department of Health Services) records indicates that your previous tenant, Microdot, Inc., was named in an enforcement action in 1984, for discharge of hazardous waste (nitric acid, copper, and waste oils) to the ground at properties directly adjacent to the subject site. Based on historical use of solvents on-site, and solvents identified in soils in areas where waste oils have been stored on-site, any future soils testing of the areas involved in the 1984 enforcement action must include testing for volatile organic compounds. These areas wilk be included in our determination of the scope and nature of the subsurface investigation required at this site.

Your technical report, containing the above items, is due to this Regional Board by November 30, 1991. Please contact me at (213) 266-7546, or Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7585, if you have any questions regarding this matter.

DAVID A. BACHAROWSKI

Environmental Specialist IV

·DAB:lm

cc: Mr. Chris Stubbs, U.S. EFA Region IX

Mr. Bill Jones, Los Angeles County Forester and Fire Warden Mr. Bruce Wojcik, Los Angeles County Forester and Fire Warden

Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners

Enclosure

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD-LOS ANGELES REGION

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156 (213) 266-7500

August 4, 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
Claim No. P 577 359 533

Mr. Irving Berken

FX-6 Personal Privacy

Mr. Ralph Woodhouse

FX-6 Personal Privacy

Mr. Rubin Guerra Microdot Aerospace Fastening Systems 800 South State College Boulevard Fullerton, California 92631 Claim No. P 577 359 534

Claim No. P 577 359 535

WELL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM-SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 111.0728)

We are in receipt of the site audit information, dated April 10, 1992, provided by Mr. James R. MacAyeal of Mayer, Brown & Platt, representing Microdot Aerospace Fastening Systems, former operator at the subject site. We have reviewed and evaluated the site audit information and results of "Phase II Subsurface Soils Investigation Report" dated February 5, 1991, in conjunction with our letter dated October 31, 1991, containing a review and evaluation of subsurface investigation completed at the subject site. On July 16, 1992, a meeting was held with Mr. Berken and Mr. Woodhouse property owners, Mr. Waller of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro and Regional Board staff to discuss the scope and nature of a supplemental subsurface investigation required at this site. Microdot Aerospace Fastening Systems was invited to this meeting but failed to attend.

The supplemental subsurface soils investigation must determine the vertical and lateral extent of contamination at point source areas previously identified and additional point sources areas identified through review and evaluation of historic site audit information. These areas include at a minimum the chemical/waste storage areas, the former vapor degreaser operation, and the hazardous waste discharge area identified by the Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services when Microdot Aerospace Fastening Systems operated hereby directed to submit a Workplan for You are a supplemental subsurface soils investigation conducting Your Workplan must address evaluate the areas identified above. all requirements included in the enclosed " Workplan Requirement for Supplementary Engineering/Geologic Subsurface Investigation (Well Investigation Program) " and the requirements listed below:

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Mr. Rubin Guerra Page 2

- 1. Due to the number of point sources, the extent of soil contaminants identified, and the potential for other non-point and point source areas that have not been adequately identified or evaluated, we require that a soil gas investigation be implemented across the site prior to completing any soil test boring. This will allow for a more thorough and complete evaluation of historic site operations, potential vapor phase transport of contaminants. identification of sites for soil borings and reduce the total number of soil test borings that may be required. To assist you in developing your soil gas workplan, we have attached this Regional Board's " Workplan Requirements for Active Soil." Gas Investigation ", " Soil Gas Guidelines for Data Package-Initial Demonstration of Laboratory Capability" and " List of Twenty Two (22) Primary Target Compounds (Chlorinated Volatile Organics and Aromatic Hydrocarbons) ".
- 2. A sufficient number of intermediate soil test borings must be completed to a minimum depth of eighty (80) feet below the ground surface at previous test boring locations B-1, B-2, and B-3, completed to evaluate chemical/waste storage areas. Soil samples for laboratory analysis must be obtained at 5 foot intervals, starting from fifty feet below land surface.
- 3. A supplemental soil test boring must be completed to a minimum depth of forty feet (40) below ground surface at the previous location of soil test boring B-4 completed to evaluate the chemical/waste storage area. Soil samples for laboratory analysis must be obtained at 5 foot intervals starting from ten (10) feet below land surface.
- 4. A minimum of two (2) shallow soil test borings must be completed to a depth of fifteen (15) feet below land surface at the former vapor degreaser location. Soil samples for laboratory analysis must be obtained at 1 foot, 5 feet, 10 and 15 feet below land surface.
- 5. A sufficient number of soil test boring must be completed to a minimum depth of forty (40) feet below land surface to evaluate the illegal hazardous waste discharge area, located to the south and west of the loading dock area when the site was operated by Microdot Aerospace Fastening Systems. Soil samples for laboratory analysis must be obtained at 5 foot intervals, starting from one (1) foot below land surface.
- 6. All soil samples must be analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons by EPA Method 418.1, for chlorinated volatile organics and

Mr. Irving Berken Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Mr. Rubin Guerra Page 3

aromatic hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8010 and EPA Method 8020, respectively.

- 7. Groundwater monitoring wells are not required during this phase of subsurface investigation.
- 8. A followup site inspection will be scheduled with you and your consultant subsequent to receiving the workplan for conducting subsurface investigations.

Four copies of your Supplemental Subsurface Soil Investigation Workplan, meeting the attached requirements, with the modifications outline above, are due to this Regional Board by August 30, 1992.

Please do not commence any work on-site until your workplan has been reviewed and approved by this Regional Board.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. David Bacharowski at (213) 266-7546 or Ms. Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7585.

ROÝ R. SAKAIDA

Senior Water Resources

Control Engineer

cc: Mr. Chris Stubbs, VU.S. EPA Region IX

Mr. William Waller, Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro

Mr. James R. MacAyeal, Mayer, Brown & Platt

Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners

Mr. Bruce Wojcik, Los Angeles County Forester and Fire Warden

Mr. Carl Tripp, Los Angeles County, Industrial Waste

Department

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD—LOS ANGELES REGION

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156 (213) 266-7500



October 23, 1992

FX-6 Personal Privacy

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED Claim No. P 997 019 367

FX-6 Personal Privacy

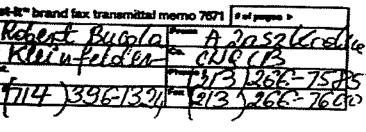
Claim No. P 997 019 386

WELL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM-SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 111.0728)

We are receipt of your consultant's, Kleinfelder Inc., Workplan for Supplemental Subsurface Soils Assessment dated September 1992, and received on September 15, 1992. We have reviewed and evaluated the subject workplan which includes the implementation of a limited soil gas investigation and the drilling of soil test borings to evaluate chemical/waste storage areas, former degreaser operation and assessment of the illegal hazardous waste discharge area identified from historic site operations.

I. SOIL GAS INVESTIGATION

- We have reviewed the soil gas investigation workplan and find that it does not provide the minimum level of detail needed to evaluate your plan.
- As proposed, the soil gas investigation will be completed on-2. site prior to the drilling of any soil test borings. A total of 18 soil gas sampling points at only outside areas are included in the investigation. Your proposal did not include any soil gas sampling points at the former degreaser area, and includes only one sampling point at the hazardous waste disposal area. At a minimum two soil gas sampling locations must be completed at the former degreaser area, two additional sampling points at the hazardous waste disposal area, and three additional soil gas sample points using 20-30 foot grid at the former machine shop operation areas located inside the building. To assist you in developing an adequate soil gas investigation plan, we have enclosed a copy of our Workplan Requirements for Active Soil Gas Investigation, Soil Gas Data Package, Initial Demonstration of Laboratory Capability and List of Twenty Two (22) Primary Target Compounds (Chlorinated Volatile Organics and Aromatic Hydrocarbons) which should be followed.



The soil gas testing company or contractor to be used on-site must be identified in your workplan. A certified/ registered (SDOHS-ELAP) mobile testing laboratory can be used for analysis of soil gas samples for this project, but you must provide complete details on how representative soil gas samples will be obtained and handled prior to analytical testing. To assist you in selecting a soil gas consultant for completing the active soil gas investigation, we have enclosed a copy of a Partial List of Soil Gas Consultants that have provided complete data demonstration package to this Regional Board. Other soil gas consultants not on this list can also be used however, prior to implementing any work on-site they must comply with the data demonstration package requirements.

II. SOIL TEST BORING PROGRAM

- Eight (8) soil test borings are proposed to evaluate the chemical/waste storage areas, former degreaser operation and illegal hazardous waste discharge area. After completion and evaluation of the soil gas survey data a determination will be made regarding the need for any additional soil test borings. We have reviewed and evaluated the soil test boring program and have no objection to your implementing it provided that all work is completed as specified in your proposal and complies with the "Workplan Requirements for Supplemental Subsurface Engineering/Geologic Soil Investigation " and that all items identified below are incorporated into your workplan.
- Prior to commencing any field work activities, the State of California Registered Engineer or Geologist responsible for this project must notify this Regional Board in writing and specify the level of his/her involvement with this project and duration of his/her direct on-site field supervision for drilling, sampling and logging activities.
- 2. Your proposed soil sampling plan is not consistent with requirements specified in the letter dated August 4, 1992, (copy enclosed) which indicated that soil samples for laboratory analysis must be obtained at five foot intervals starting from fifty (50) feet through eighty (80) feet below ground surface at C-1, C-2, C-3. Soil samples for chemical analysis must be collected from the boring location C-4 from ten (10) feet through forty (40) feet below ground surface at five foot intervals and from the boring locations C-7 and C-8 from the depth 1 foot, 5 feet, 10 and 15 feet below ground surface.

- 3. We require that the Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL's) for most BPA Method 8010/8020 analyses to be between five to ten μg/kg for low-level soils testing. The PQL is five to ten times the method detection limit. Method detection limit (MDL) of 0.5 to 1.0 μg/kg must be achieved for selected volatile organics. Constituents detected between the detection limit and the PQL must be reported, but may be reported as trace constituents, as appropriate. The method detection limits must be reported on all laboratory reporting and 418.1 must approach 50 μg/kg and 2 mg/kg, respectively, for this project.
- 4. We require that soil samples be analyzed for volatile organic constituents within seven (7) days whenever possible. The analytical testing laboratory for this project is required to perform analyses of volatile organics (EPA Method 8010, or EPA Method 8020 or EPA Method 8260 prior to analyses of petroleumbased hydrocarbons (EPA Method 418.1), unless separate samples are obtained specifically for these two types of analyses.
- The laboratory QA/QC report for this project must include, at a minimum, reagent blanks, calibration check standards, matrix spikes and duplicates, total recoverables, spiking concentrations, and laboratory quality control samples. In addition, the laboratory reporting sheets are to include: applicable), date extracted and method employed (where chromatograms from the reference standards used and from the soil analyses test runs must be submitted with the laboratory hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8015 (Modified).

The items listed above regarding soil gas investigation plan and the soil test boring program were discussed in a telephone conversation between Mr. Robert Bucola of Kleinfelder Inc., and Ms. Ann Zaszkodna of this Regional Board staff on October 23, 1992.

Four copies of a revised Soil Gas Investigation Workplan are due to this Regional Board by November 15, 1992.

Please do not commence any work on-site until your revised workplan for soil gas investigation has been reviewed and approved by this Regional Board.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at (213) 266-7546 or Ms. Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7585.

DAVID A. BACHAROWSKI

Environmental Specialist IV

Mr. Chris Stubbs, U.S. EPA Region IX Mr. Robert Bucola, Kleinfelder, Inc.

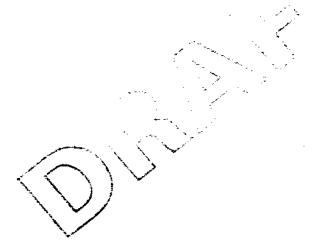
Mr. William Waller, Pillsury, Madison & Sutro Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners

Mr. Bruce Wojcik, LA County, Forester and Fire Warden Mr. Carl Tripp, City of Los Angeles, Industrial Waste

Department

Captain Camarena, City of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau

Mr. Rubin Guerra, Microdot Aerospace Fastening System



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD—LOS ANGELES REGION

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156 (213) 266-7500 RECEIVED DEC 1 1 1992



December 10, 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED Claim No. P 997 018 720

Mr. Irving Berken

FX-6 Personal Privacy

FX-6 Personal Privacy

Claim No. P 997 018 721

WELL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM-SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 111.0728)

We are receipt of your consultant's, Kleinfelder Inc., Revised Workplan for Supplemental Subsurface Soils Assessment dated November 1992. We have reviewed and evaluated the subject workplan and have the following comments:

I. SOIL GAS INVESTIGATION

- Your Revised Workplan does not indicate that a purge rate volume test will be completed on-site. At a minimum of three probe volumes is required in order to obtain representative soil gas sample for analysis.
- 2. We have reviewed the Soil Vapor Survey Methodology provided by the Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry in the Appendix B of the Revised Workplan and have the following comments:
 - a. Provide specifications for the gas-tight containers to be used for collection and storage of the additional soil vapor samples.
 - b. Any soil gas samples for chemical analyses to be sent to an off-site analytical testing laboratory must be analyzed within 24 hours from the time of collecting the samples.
- Based upon the results of the soil gas survey completed onsite an additional soil test borings may be required.
- 4. Since we are approaching the rainy season, we recommend that a minimum waiting period be observed after any rainy-day event, before commencing or recommencing soil gas sampling and analysis on-site. We acknowledge that evaluating the effects of rainy-day events on soil gas investigation data can be

quite difficult, given the many factors that can directly or indirectly influence the test results.

We have no objection to you commencing the soil gas investigation on-site, provided that all work is completed as specified in your workplan including all conditional requirements specified above and meet all our requirements listed on the enclosed Workplan Requirements for Active Soil Investigation Well Investigation Program (WIP).

II. SOIL TEST BORING PROGRAM

We have no objection to your implementing the subsurface investigation workplan provided that you comply with the "Workplan Requirements for Supplemental Subsurface Engineering/Geologic Soil Investigation " and that all items identified below are incorporated into your workplan.

- 1. At a minimum, we require that Mr. Edward J. Trosper, California Registered Geologist be present on-site during drilling, logging, sample collection, and backfilling of the test boring locations C-1 and C-2 to be completed to eighty (80) feet below ground surface.
- We have no objection to the use of the field screening equipment photoionization detector (PID) for health and safety consideration, provided that calibration equipment is on-site during all drilling and sampling operations.
- 3. We require that the Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL's) for most EPA Method 8010/8020 analyses to be between five to ten μg/kg for low-level soils testing. The PQL is five to ten times the method detection limit. Method detection limit (MDL) of 0.5 to 1.0 μg/kg must be achieved for selected volatile organics. Constituents detected between the detection limit and the PQL must be reported, but may be reported as trace constituents, as appropriate. The method detection limits must be reported on all laboratory reporting sheets. Method detection limit for EPA Method 418.1 must approach 2 mg/kg for this project.
- 4. The final locations of the soil test borings must be verified on-site the day that drilling commences.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at (213) 266-7546 or Ms. Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7585.

Four copies of your final report containing results of the Soil Gas Investigation are due to this Regional Board by February 1, 1993.

DAVID A. BACHAROWSKI

Environmental Specialist IV

cc: Mr. Chris Stubbs, U.S. EPA Region IX

Mr. Edward J. Trosper, Kleinfelder Inc.

Mr. William Waller, Pillsury, Madison & Sutro

Mr. Rubbin Guerra, Microdot Aerospace Fastening System

Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners

Mr. Bruce Wojcik, LA County, Forester and Fire Warden

Mr. Carl Tripp, City of Los Angeles, Industrial Waste Department

Captain Camarena, City of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau

KLEINFELDER

December 18, 1992

Project 70-4157-01

Mr. David A. Bacharowski
Los Angeles Region
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754-2156

VIA FAX: (213) 266-7600

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO DECEMBER 10, 1992 LETTER

REVISED ASSESSMENT WORKPLAN BIRKEN/WOODHOUSE FACILITY

11800 SHERMAN WAY

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

File Number 111.0728

Dear Mr. Bacharowski:

This letter is in response to your letter dated December 10, 1992, to Mr. Irving Birken and Mr. Ralph Woodhouse regarding several items necessary to obtain final approval of Kleinfelder's Revised Assessment Workplan and initiate assessment activities at the Birken/Woodhouse facility located at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California (site). For your ease, your statements are included and italicized. The response to your statements is in common type.

- I. SOIL GAS INVESTIGATION
- 1. Your revised Workplan does not indicate that a purge rate volume test will be completed on-site. At a minimum of three probe volumes is required in order to obtain a representative soil gas sample for analysis.

After a telephone conversation between you and Kleinfelder's subcontractor, Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry (TEG) on December 18, 1992, to clarify this issue, TEG will not be conducting a purge rate volume test. TEG uses low dead-volume equipment that does not require a variable pump volume test such as this. The low dead-volume equipment uses the equivalent of 5 purge volumes to obtain a representative soil gas sample.

- 2. We have reviewed the Soil Vapor Survey Methodology provided by the Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry in the Appendix B of the Revised Workplan and have the following comments:
 - a. Provide specifications for the gas-tight containers to be used for collection and storage of the additional soil vapor samples.

Each soil vapor sample will be collected with gas-tight 100 milliliter syringes and taken directly to the on-site mobile laboratory for immediate chemical analyses.

b. Any soil gas samples for chemical analyses to be sent to an off-site analytical testing laboratory must be analyzed within 24 hours from the time of collecting the samples.

Each soil gas sample collected during the soil gas investigation will be chemically analyzed on-site.

3. Based upon the results of the soil gas survey completed on-site, an additional soil test boring may be required.

Kleinfelder understands that based upon the results of the soil gas survey, additional soil test borings may be required at the site.

4. Since we are approaching the rainy season, we recommend that a minimum waiting period be observed after any rainy-day event, before commencing or recommencing soil gas sampling and analysis on-site. We acknowledge that evaluating the effects of rainy-day events on soil gas investigation data can be quite difficult, given the many factors that can directly or indirectly influence the test results.

Kleinfelder will wait a minimum period of one day after a rain event before commencing or recommencing soil gas sampling at the site.

II. SOIL TEST BORING PROGRAM

We have no objection to your implementing the subsurface investigation workplan provided that you comply with the "Workplan Requirements for Supplemental Subsurface Engineering/Geologic Soil Investigation" and that all items identified below are incorporated into your workplan.

1. At a minimum, we require that Mr. Edward J. Trosper, California Registered Geologist be present on-site during drilling, logging, sample collection, and backfilling of the test boring locations C-1 and C-2 to be completed to eighty (80) feet below ground surface.

At a minimum, Mr. Edward J. Trosper, California Registered Geologist 4586, will be present on-site during drilling, logging, sample collection, and backfilling of the test boring locations C-1 and C-2 that will be completed to a minimum total depth of eighty feet below ground surface.

2. We have no objection to the use of the field screening equipment photoionization detector (PID) for health and safety considerations, provided that calibration equipment is on-site during all drilling and sampling operations.

The PID detector that will be utilized for field screening will be calibrated daily before each day's drilling and sampling operations and will remain on-site during operations.



3. We require that the Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL's) for most EPA Method 8010/8020 analyses to be between five to ten μg/kg for low-level soils testing. The PQL is five to ten times the method detection limit. Method detection limit (MDL) of 0.5 to 1.0 μg/kg must be achieved for selected volatile organics. Constituents detected between the detection limit and the PQL must be reported, but may be reported as trace constituents, as appropriate. The method detection limits must be reported on all laboratory reporting sheets. Method detection limit for EPA Method 418.1 must approach 2 mg/kg for this project.

The PQL's used for EPA Method 8010/8020 analyses will be 10 μ g/mg for this project. The method detection limit used for EPA Method 418.1 will approach 2 mg/kg for this project.

4. The final locations of the soil test borings must be verified on-site the day that drilling commences.

The final locations of the soil test borings will be verified on-site on the day drilling commences, but prior to the drilling of the soil test borings.

Kleinfelder understands that during phone conversations with Mr. David Bacharowski and Ann Zaszkdna of the RWQCB, the RWQCB requested that 40 feet of soil samples (taken at 5-foot intervals) with analyte concentrations below laboratory PQL's below the deepest reported concentration levels are required in borings C-1 through C-6. Kleinfelder will comply with this request.



Thank you for clarifying Kleinfelder's scope of work. Please contact the undersigned immediately if you have any further points of clarification to this scope. In all future correspondence, Kleinfelder requests that the RWQCB make changes in scope in writing so as to avoid potential misunderstandings.

Sincerely,

KLENFELDER INC.

Robert J. Bucola Staff Geologist

Edward J. Trosper, R.G. 4586, C.E.G. 1526

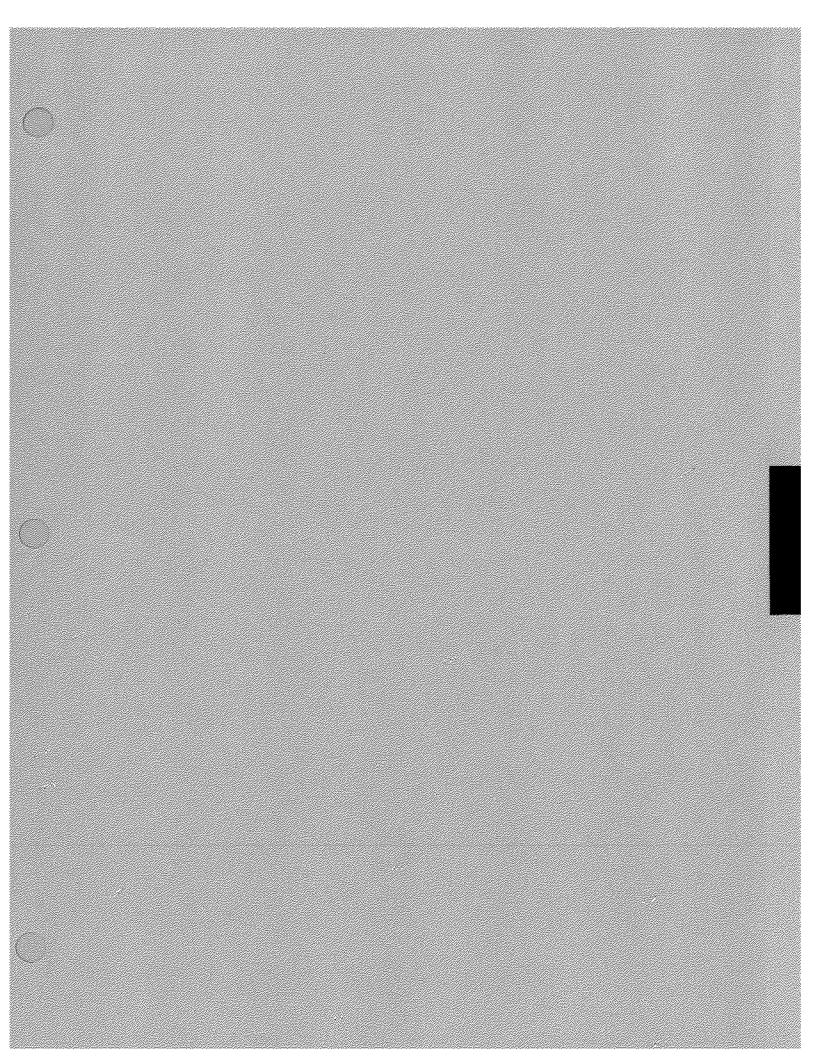
Project Manager

RB:EJT:lch

cc: Mr. Irving Birken

Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Mr. William Waller, Pillsury, Madison & Sutro Mr. Rubbin Guerra, Micodot Aerospace Fastening System

Mr. Jerome Flament, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners





APPENDIX B TEG SOIL VAPOR SURVEY REPORT



TRANSGLOBAL

Environmental Geochemistry, INC.

January 7, 1993

Mr. Ed Trosper Kleinfelder 1370 Valley Vista Drive Suite 150 Diamond Bar, CA 91765

SUBJECT: DATA REPORT - SOIL VAPOR SURVEY - 11800 SHERMAN WAY,

NORTH HOLLYWOOD - KLEINFELDER PROJECT #70-415701

TEG Project #921221CM

Mr. Trosper:

Please find enclosed a data report for the soil vapor survey conducted by TEG at 11800 Sherman Way in North Hollywood, CA for Kleinfelder. Soil vapor was collected by TEG and analyzed on-site in TEG's DOHS certified mobile laboratory (CERT #1667). TEG personnel analyzed soil vapor from 28 points for:

- volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (BTEX) by EPA 8020.
- volatile halogenated hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8010.

The results of the analyses are summarized in the attached tables. Color site location maps were given to Kleinfelder personnel on site, after completion of soil vapor survey.

Also enclosed are brief descriptions of TEG's soil vapor procedure and standard chromatograms of the analyses performed on the samples.

TEG appreciates the opportunity to provide analytical services to Kleinfelder for this project. If you have any questions relating to these data or report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Dr. Blayne Hartman

Despe fortman

432 N. Cedros Avenue, Solana Beach, CA 92075 Ph: (619) 793-0401 Fax: (619) 793-0404



11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD KLEINPELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLUBAL

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DATA NELAURED ON-SITE IN TEG'S DONG CERTIFIED NOBILE LABORATORY (CERT #1667)

AHALYSES PREPORED BY: MR. SCOTT PIEPER DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE KARTMAN

Days Harbura



KLRINPELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSGLOBAL

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ANALYSES PRAFORMED BY: MR. SCOTT PIEPER

DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HANTHAN

SACOPT PIEPER

DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HANTHAN



Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry, Inc.

CLIMT: KLEINFRLDER

SITE: 11800 SHERMAN MAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD

TRG Project # 921221CM

RESPONSE FACTORS IN AREA COUNTS

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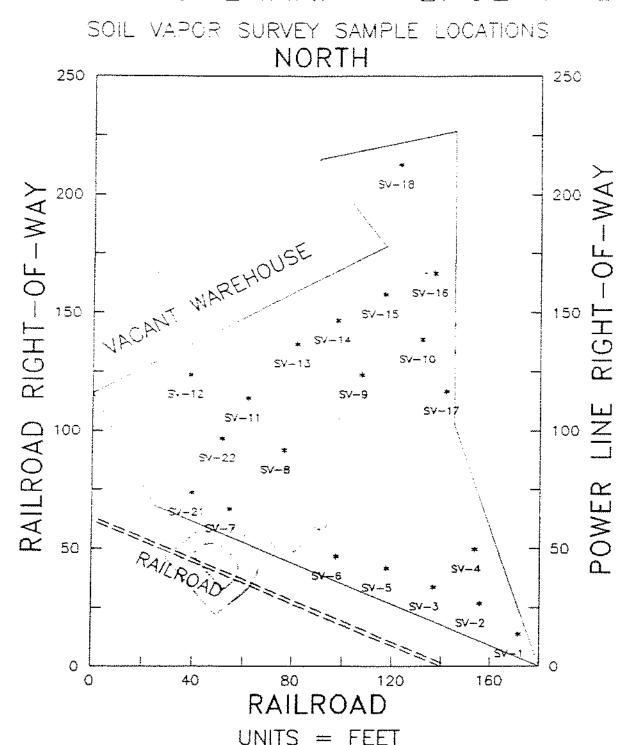
SAMPLES ANALYZED IN TEG'S DONS CRRTIFIED HOSILE LAB (CRRT #1667)
ANALYZES PERFORMED BY: SCOTT PIEPER

DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HARTMAN

Buga Harburn 16-93

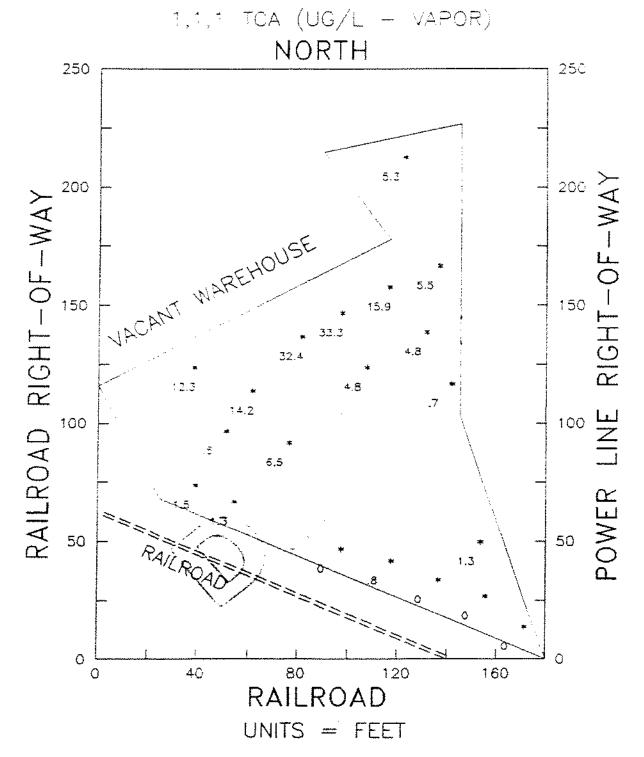
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11800 SHERMAN AVENUE SITE



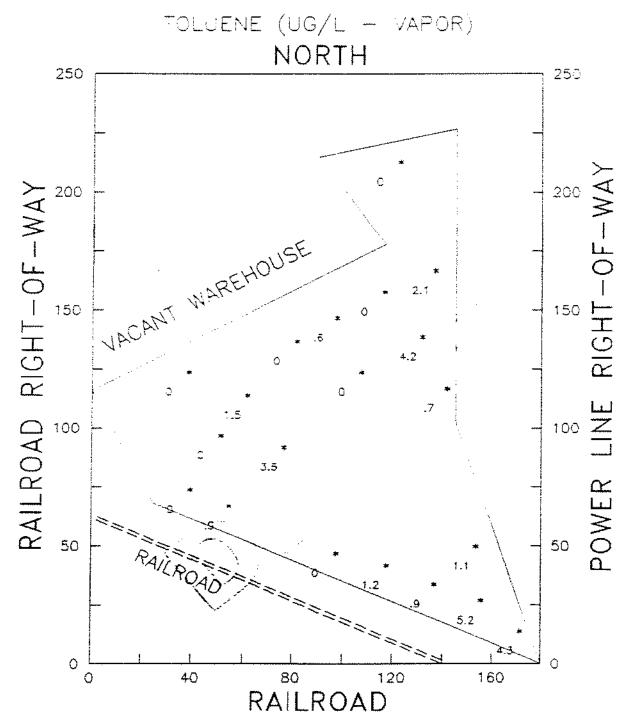
TRANSGLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GEOCHEMISTRY

11800 SHERMAN AVENUE SITE



TRANSGLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GEOCHEMISTRY

11800 SHERMAN AVENUE SITE



TRANSGLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GEOCHEMISTRY

UNITS = FEET



SOIL VAPOR SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Probe Construction

TEG's soil vapor probes are constructed of 5/8 inch outer diameter, stainless steel, equipped with a hardened, reverse-threaded steel tip. Nominal lengths are 6 feet although additional lengths may be added. An inert 1/8 inch polypropylene nylaflow tube runs down the center of the probe to sampling ports beneath the tip (refer to the attached figure).

Probe Insertion

The probe is driven into the ground by either an electric rotary hammer or with TEG's truck-mounted hydraulic/vibrational system. Once inserted to the desired depth, the probe is rotated 3 to 5 turns in a clockwise direction, which opens the tip and exposes the vapor sampling ports. This design prevents clogging of the sampling ports and cross-contamination from soils during insertion.

Gas Sampling

Soil vapor is withdrawn from the nylaflow tubing using a syringe connected via an onoff valve. The first 40 cc of gas are discarded to flush the dead volume of the probe and fill it with in-situ soil vapor. The next 20 cc of gas are withdrawn in a syringe, plugged, and immediately transferred to the mobile lab for analysis within 5 minutes of collection. Additional soil vapor may be collected and stored in gas-tight containers as desired.

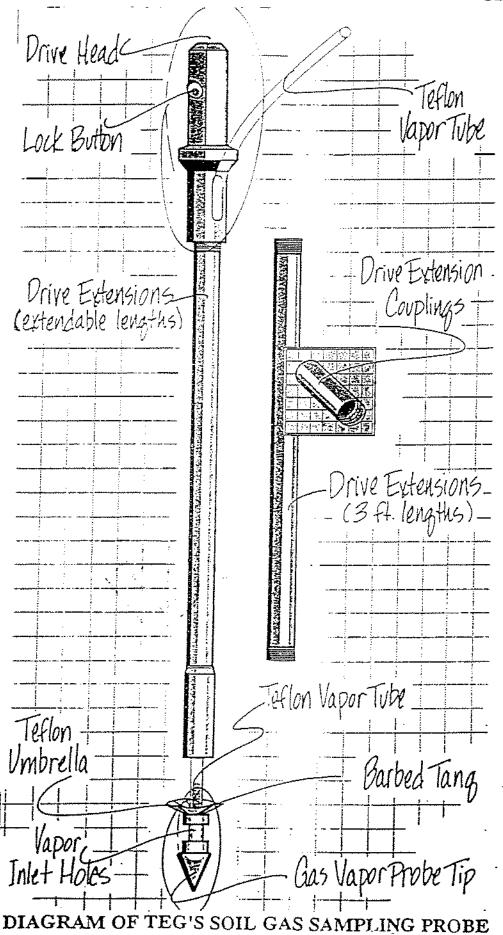
Flushing & Decontamination Procedures

To minimize the potential for cross-contamination between sites, all probe parts are cleaned of excess dirt and moisture prior to insertion. The nylaflow tubing and sampling ports are flushed with hundreds of cc's of ambient air between samples. If water, dirt, or any material is observed in the tubing, the tubing is replaced with fresh tubing.

Analysis of Soil Vapor

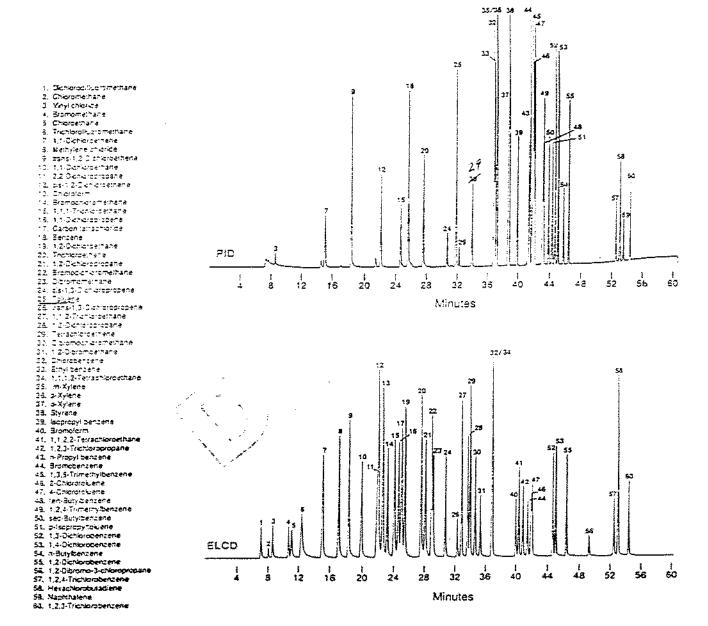
To eliminate loss of gases during storage, collected gas samples are analyzed immediately after collection in TEG's state certified mobile laboratory. One cc of air is injected into a Shimadzu gas chromatograph equipped with megabore capillary columns and with flame ionization, HNU photoionization detector (10.2 ev lamp), and Hall electrolytic conductivity detectors (Tracor model 1000). These detectors enable on-site analysis for landfill hydrocarbons, petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile aromatics (BTEX), and volatile chlorinated compounds (DCE, TCE, PCE, DCA, TCA, PCA) using EPA approved analytical methodology outlined in methods 8010, 8015, & 8020. Output signals from each detector are processed by HP3393A computing integrators or computer chromatography software and the results entered into a laboratory computer for on-site processing and graphing.







HALOGENATED & AROMATIC VOLATILE HYDROCARBONS EPA 601/602 & 8010/8020



Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

TRANSGLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
GEDCHEMISTRY, INC.

| CLIENT: | KLEINFELBER | ケアばっ | BER | | | DATE 12/92 | ü |
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| PHONE: (4 | 404) 34 | 346 0331 | FAX | hts . 765 (10b) | . 174 \ | LOCATION 1800 SHERMAN 4, AY | |
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CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

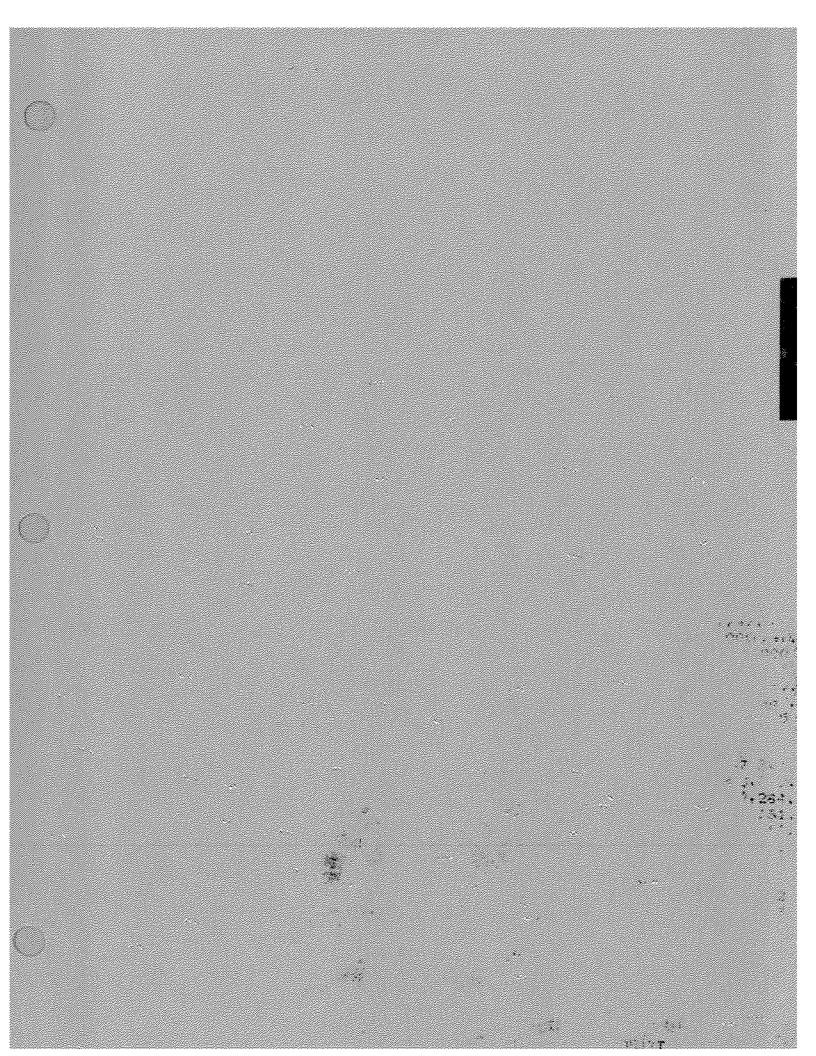
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GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

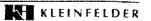
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CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

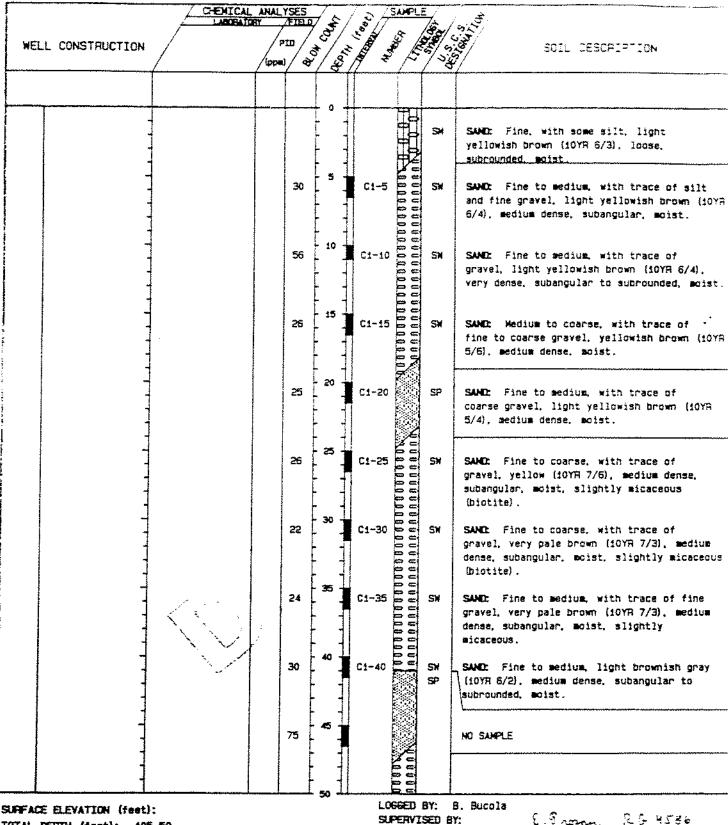
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APPENDIX C BORING LOG EXPLANATION AND SOIL BORING LOGS



SUFFACE ELEVATION (feet):

TOTAL DEPTH (feet): 105.50 DATE DRILLED: 12-28-92

SUPERVISED BY:

E. Frage

DIAMETER of BORING: 8*

WATER ENCOUNTERED AT (feet):

KLEINFELDER

Birken/Woodhouse 11800 Sherman Way, Horth Hollywood

of BORING

FISHE

PROJECT NUMBER 70-4157-01-002

January 1993

| | · "······ | CHENICAL | ANALYSES | | 13/ | SAMPLE | 4 | /w.\$ |
|--|--|--|--------------|---|--------|--|-------------|--|
| WELL CONS | TRUCTION | | PID (opel) d | | 100 M | | | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | - , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 30 | 50 | C1-50 | | S¥ | SANC: Fine to coarse, pale brown (10YR 6/3), medium dense, subangular, moist, slightly micacecus (biotite). |
| | | | 35 | - 5 5 | C1-55 | | SW | SANE: Fine to medium, with trace of coarse gravel and cobbles, pale brown (10YR 6/3), medium dense, subrounded to subangular, moist. |
| | | | 55 | 50 7 | C1-60 | | \$P | SANC: Medium with some fine to coarse gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 53 | 55 | C1-65 | | SP | SAME: Fine to medium, with trace of fine to coarse gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown (10Yr 5/4), dense, subangular, moist. |
| A COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COL | 1 | | 74 | 70 | C1~70 | 90000000 80000000 | SX | SAMD: Fine to coarse, yellowish brown (10Yr 5/4), very dense, subangular to subrounded, moist. |
| | 1 | | 52 | 75 | C1-75 | | \$P | SANCE Medium, brown (10YR 5/3), dense, subrounded, moist. |
| TABLE MALE TO THE PROPERTY OF | # | | 50 | *************************************** | C1-80 | 00000000000000000000000000000000000000 | SW | SANC: Fine to coarse with some fine to coarse, gravel and cobbles, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), very dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | 1 | 77 | 85] | C1-85 | | SW | SANC: Fine to coarse, with trace of coarse gravel, pale brown (1878 5/3), very dense, subangular, moist. |
| | ************************************** | | 88 | 90 | C1-90 | 000 | 5¥ | SANC: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine to coarse gravel, brown (10Yr 5/3), very dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 81 | 8 | C1-95 | | 5 X | SAND: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine to coarse graval, dark yellowish brown (1077-4/4), very dense, subangular, moist. |
| The state of the s | | Assessment ages assessment assess | 50 | 100 | C1-100 | 00000000000000000000000000000000000000 | SW | SAMC: Fine to medium, with trace of fine gravel, brown (10YR 5/3), very dense, subangular, moist. |
| | 4 | | | - 105 | | | | |
| | KLEIN | FELDER | | | Bir) | | H 30 | of BORING |

PROJECT NUMBER 70-4157-01-002

C-1

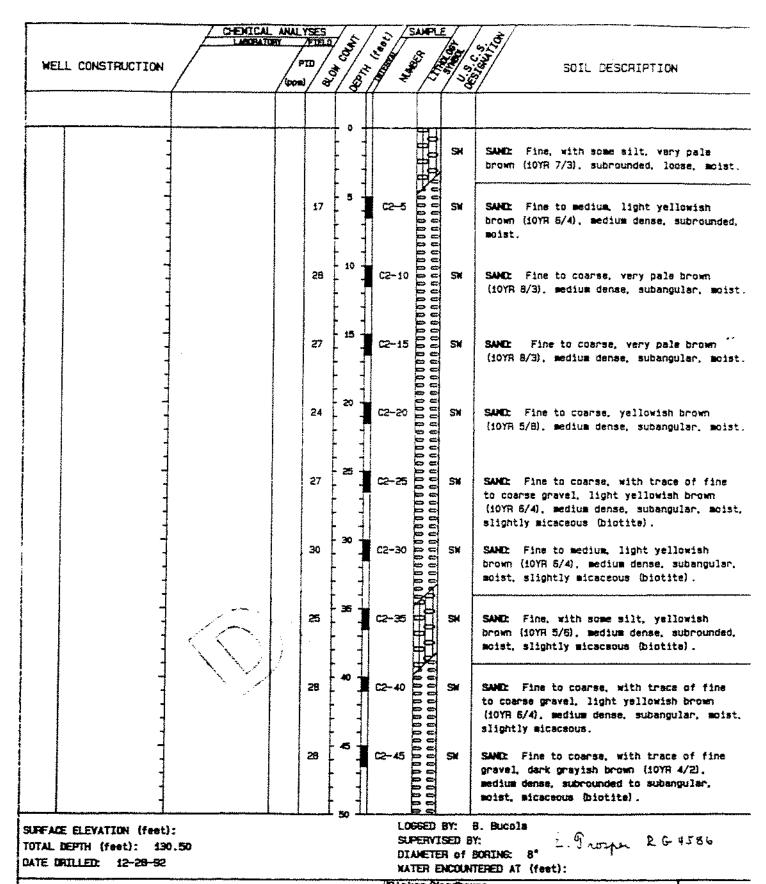
PAGE 2 of

| | CHEMICAL LARGE TOR | ANALYSES | 7. | / _ /SA | PLE / | / ১/ |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| WELL CONSTRUCTION | 1.46094108 | Y FIFLD PID (pow) & | | | | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | 50 | 255 | C1-105 | SW | SAND: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine gravel, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), very dense, subangular, moist. |
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KLEINFELDER

LOG of BORING
C-1

PAGE 3 of :



January 1993

PROJECT NUMBER 70-4157-01-002

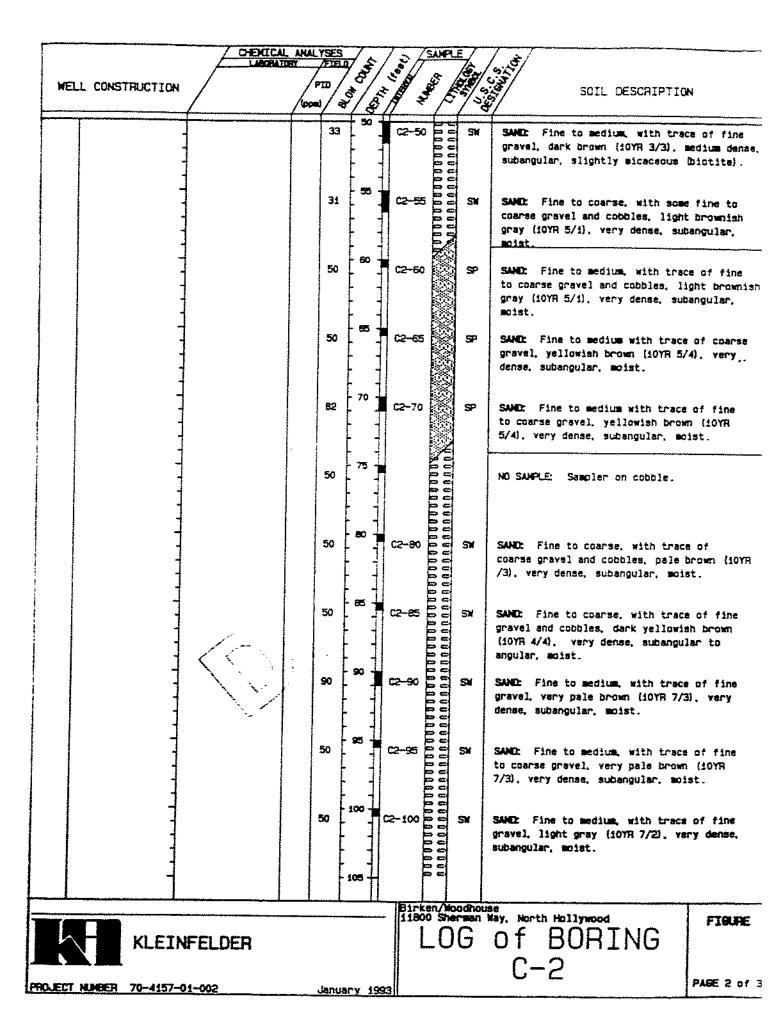
KLEINFELDER

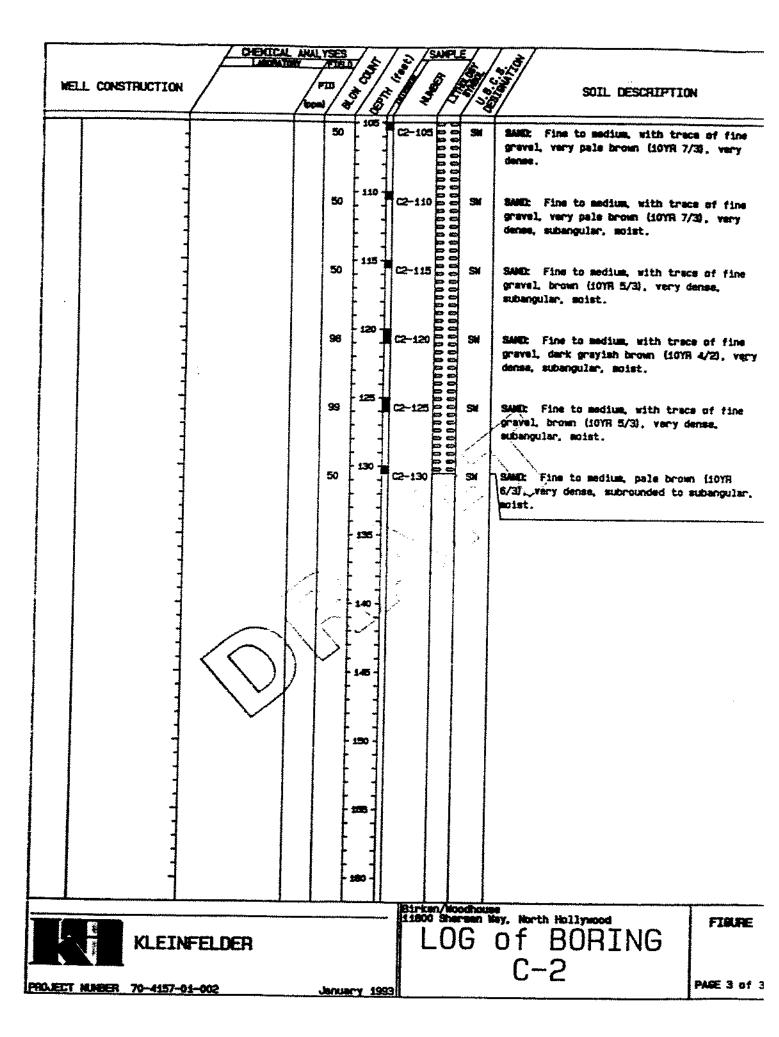
Birken/Moodhouse 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood

LOG of BORING

C-2

FIGURE



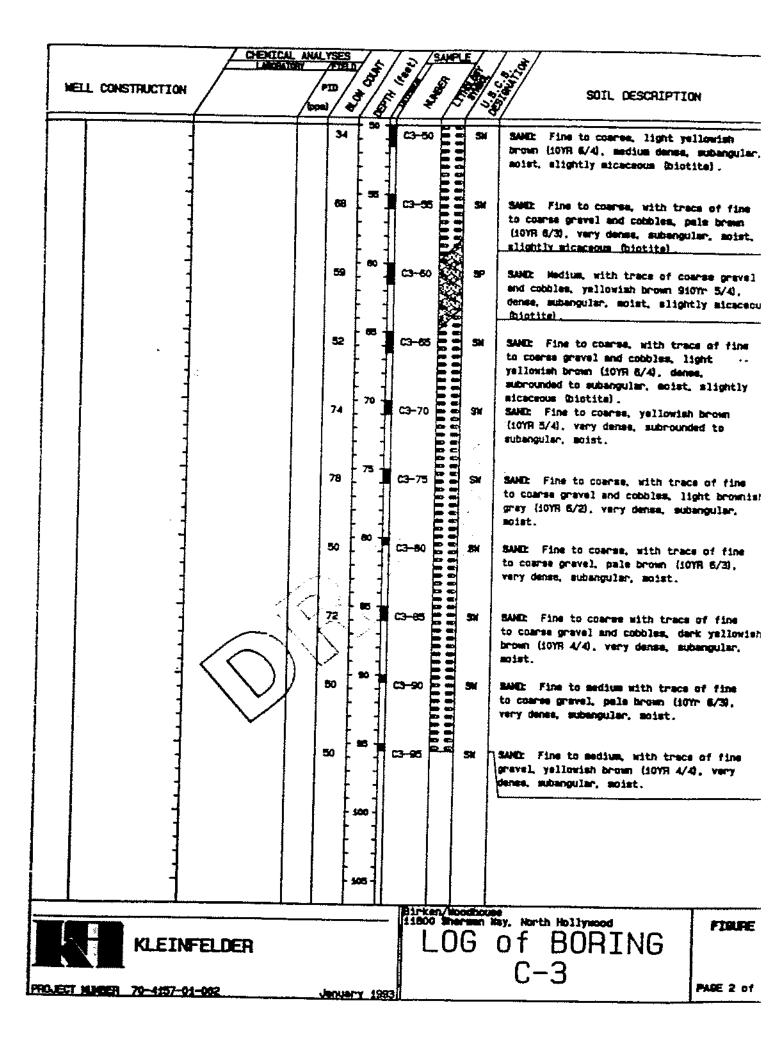


| | CHENTICAL LABORATOR | ANAL Y | SES | 7, | 7 5 Zs | MPLE | 7 | / >/ |
|--|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---|
| WELL CONSTRUCTION | | (tooe) | | 8 | | | | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | | , , | 8 | | | 4 | |
| | | | _ | 0 | | | 3 H | SAND: Fine, with some milt, pale brown (10YR 6/3), loose, subrounded, moint. |
| | | | 20 | | C3-5 | | = | SAME: Fine to medium, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), medium dense, subrounded, moist. |
| - | | | 26 | 10 | C3-10 | | SM | SAME: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine gravel, very pale brown (10Yr 8/3), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| - | i. | | æ | 15 | C3-15 | | SH | SAMO: Fine to coarse, very pale brown (10Yr 7/3), medium dense, subangular, moist |
| | | | 22 | 20 | C3-20 | 10000000 | SN | SAME: Fine to coarse, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), medium dense, subangular, soist |
| | | | 28 | 20 1 | C3-25 | | 314 2 | SAME: Fine to coarse with trace of fine gravel, yellowish brown (10YR 5/3), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | M4 - | 30 | C3-30 | | 90 | SAME: Fine, with trace of fine gravel, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), medium dense, subengular to subrounded, moist. |
| | | | | 20 | C3-35 | | Ex | SAME: Fine to coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/3), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | 3 | 2 | *** | œ-40 €- | * | | SAME: Fine to medium, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | 3 | 2 | 4 | C3-45 | | | SAME: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine to coarse gravel, light brownish gray (10YR 5/2), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| NUMPACE ELEVATION (feet): NOTAL DEPTH (feet): 95.8 MTE DRILLED: 12-28-82 | | - | | 50 -iJ- | SUPE | ETER | D SY: of SK | . Bucole E. Parpu ステリアは PIED AT (feet): |
| | | | | | Birks 11800 | n/Noo | chous Man N | e wy, North Hollywood Frame |

LOG of BORING

C-3

FIGURE



| | CHEKTICAL | ANALY | SES | 15 | / <u>></u> / | SAMPL | EZ, | /.*/ |
|---|--|--------------|---------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|---|
| MELL CONSTRUCTION | | PI Dow | 0 3 3 S | 3 | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | 3 | | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | / UPI | 7 45 | 189 | <u> </u> | $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ | 4 | |
| | | | | - 0 - | | | SH | SAME: Fine, with some milt, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/3), mubrounded, moint. |
| | | | 19 | 5 | C4-5 | 700000000 | SM | SAMO: Fine to commun. very pale brown (10YR 7/4), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 30 | 10 | C4-10 | | | SAME: Fine to coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/3), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | : | | 36 | 15 | C4-15 | | S¥ | SAMO: Fine to coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4), medium dense, subrounded to subangular, moist. |
| | | | 46 | 20 | | | S¥. | SANCE Fine to coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/3), dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 52 L | 20 | C4-25 | | Ser | SAND: Fine to medium with trace of fine gravel, very pale brown (10YR 8/4), dense, subengular, moist. |
| | | 8 | 56 | 30 | C4-30 | 0400000000 | 5¥ | SAME: Fine to coarse with trace of fine to coarse gravel, very pale brown (10YR 7/3), dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 13 | 35 T | C4-35 | | SH | SAMC: Fine, with some silt, yellowish brown (1978 5/4), dense, subrounded, moist. |
| | | 5 | 7 - | *** | C4-40 | | SM | SAME: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine gravel, yellow (10YR 7/E), subrounded to subangular, moist. |
| | A THE STATE OF THE | | | 6 | | *************************************** | | |
| SUFFACE ELEVATION (feet): TUTAL DEPTH (feet): 41.1 DATE DRILLED: 12-30-92 | | | | so <u>11</u> | SUP DIA | HYI. | SED BY Rof B | ERED AT (feet): |

PROJECT NUMBER 70-4157-01-002

KLEINFELDER

Birken/Moodhouse
11800 Sherman May, North Hollywood

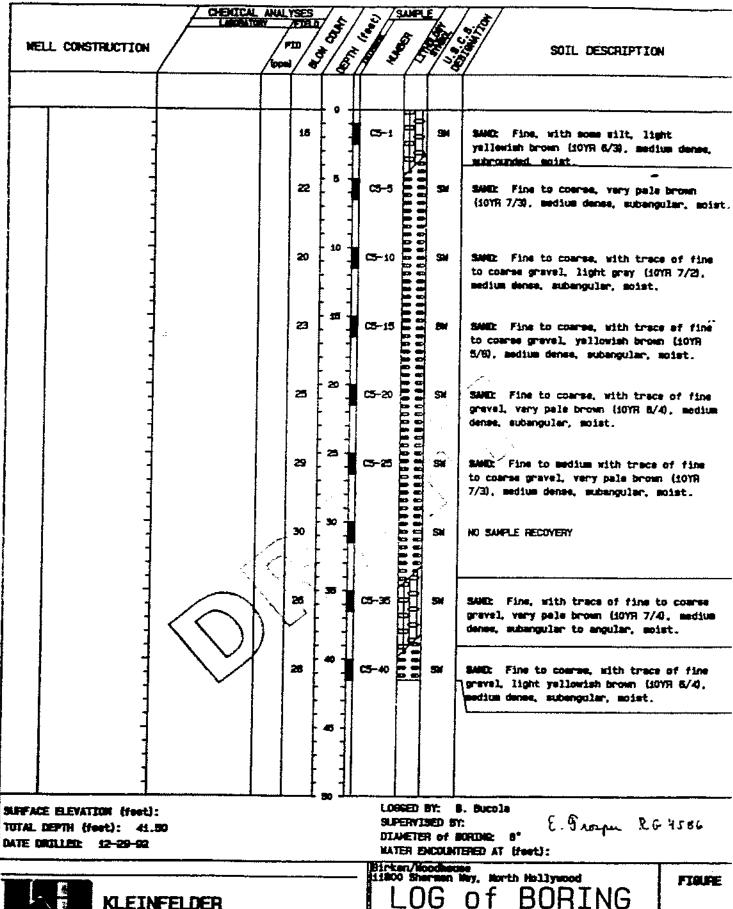
LOG of BORING

C-4

January 1993

PAGE 1 of 1

FIGURE



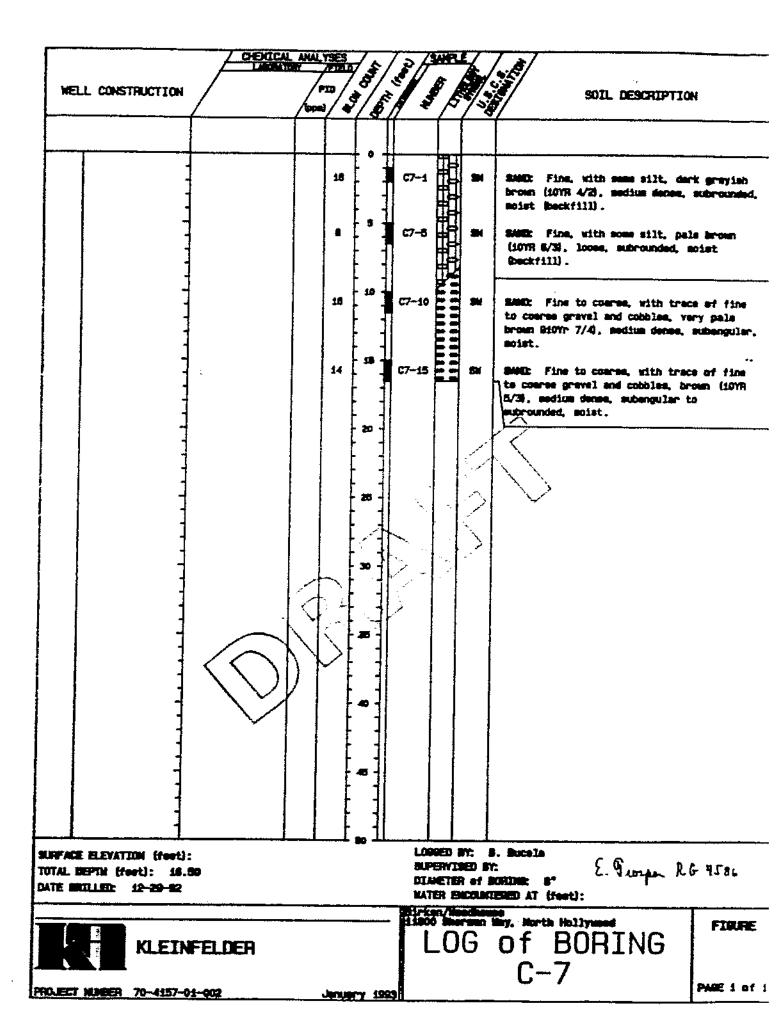
PROJECT MARKET 70-4157-01-802

January 1993

OG of BORING

| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | GERICAL AN | ALYSES ATE | ¥ \$ | 13/ | SAPL | // | (|
|---|------------|---------------|--------|--|------------------------|------------------|---|
| WELL CONSTRUCTION | / / | PTD / | | A STATE OF THE STA | | | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | | 78 | \mathbb{I} | \Box | / 4 | |
| | | 17 | | C5-1 | 重 | SN . | SANCE Fine to medium, with some milt, pale brown (10YR 8/3), medium dense, subrounded, moist. |
| | | 18 | 5 - | CS-5 | | SM | SAMD: Fine to medium, pale brown (1978 6/3), medium dense, subrounded to subangular, moist. |
| | | 25 | 10 | C6-10 | | SH | SAMC: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine to coarse gravel, medium dense, medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| 1 | | 32 | 15 - | C6-15 | ES | SW | SAME: Fine to course, with trace of fine to course gravel, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), medium dense, subangular, moi: |
| | | 25 | 20 - | C6-20 | | SW | SAME: Fine to coarsa, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), medium dense, subangular, moit |
| | | 45 | 25 | ce-25 | | SP | SAMC: Fine, brown (10YH 5/3), dense, subrounded, soist, slightly micaceous (biotits). |
| | | 49 | 30 | £6-30 | | SW | SAMC: Fine to medium, light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), dense, subangular, moist |
| | | 52 | 35 | C5-35 | | S¥ | SANC: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine gravel, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | 52 | 40 | C6-40 | 2000 | SW | SAME: Fine to coarse, with trace of fine gravel, light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | | 45 | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| RFACE ELEVATION (feet): TAL DEPTH (feet): 41.1 TE DRULLED: 12-30-92 | | | L 50 1 | SU SU XX | PERVI METE TER E | SED BY R of I | SORING: 8" TERED AT (feet): |
| | | | | - 118 | cen/Mo 00 She | odhou | May, North Hollywood FIGUR |
| KLEIN | FELDER | | | | L0 | G | of BORING |

C-6



| WELL CONSTRUCTION | GERICAL | PTD / | | | EUP. | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------------------------|--|
| WELL CONSTRUCTION | | /bpm/ 45 | 8 | | 75 | 73 | SOIL DESCRIPTION |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 18 | - 4 | C8-1 | | SP4 | MANUE Fine, with some silt, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), medium dense, subrounds moist (backfill). |
| | | 17 | 5 1 | | | S 34 | NO RECOVERY |
| - | | THE THE PLANTAGE OF THE PARTY. | 10 | | | | |
| | | 14 | <u> </u> | C8-10 | 000000 | Saf | SAME fine to coarse, with trace of fine to coarse gravel, very pale brown 910Yr 7/4), medium dense, subangular, moist. |
| | | 15 | 5 | C8-15 | 00000 | SX | BANC: Fine to medium, with trace of fine to coarse gravel and cobble, brown (1078 |
| - | | | 20 - | | | | 5/3), medium dense, subangular to subrounded, moist. |
| | | | | | ," | , , | |
| - | | | 25 | < | | | |
| - | | | | | 7 | $\langle \cdot \rangle$ | |
| - | | | | 5 | | | |
| | | VS |) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | · . |
| 1 | | | 45 - | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| FACE ELEVATION (feet) AL DEPTH (feet): 18. | | | . 55 | | SCED | BY: I | E. Gabran R.G. 4556 |

TOTAL DEPTH (feet): 16.50 DATE DRILLED: 12-29-92

DIAMETER of BORDAR 8"

C. JABRAM R. G. 4350

MATER ENCOUNTERED AT (feet):

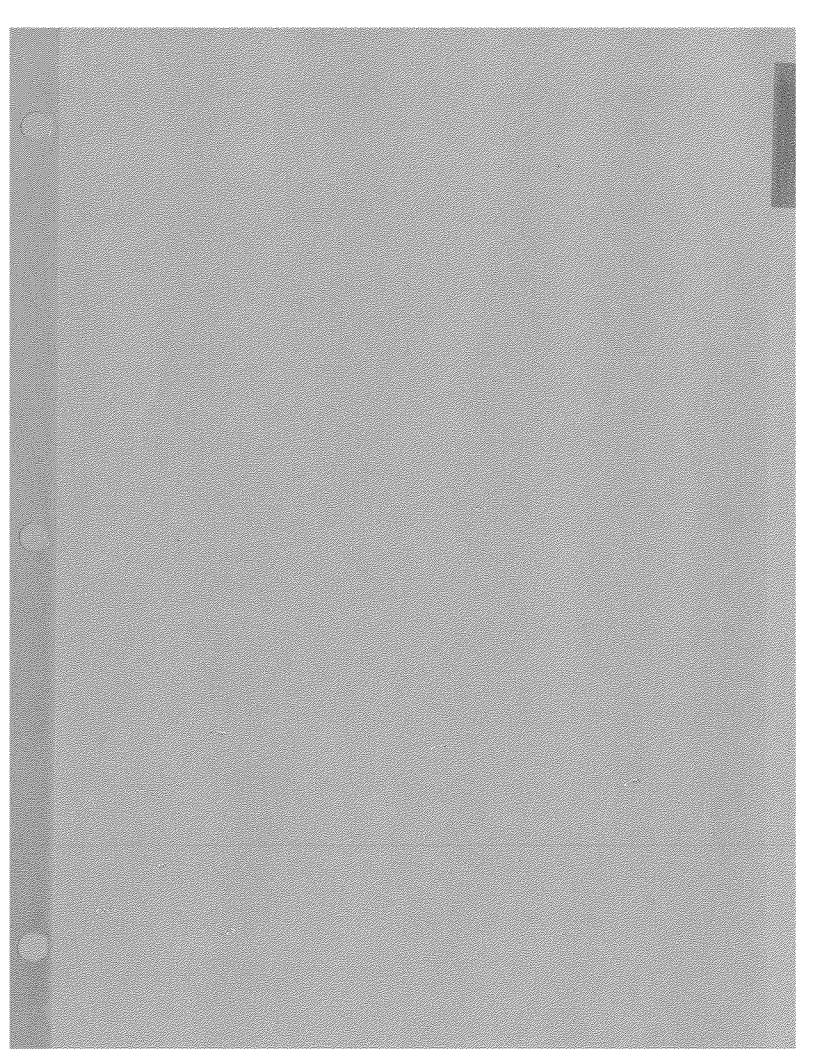


KLEINFELDER

PROJECT NIMBER 70-4157-01-002 January 1993

LOG of BORING
C-8

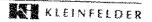
FIGURE





APPENDIX D SOIL SAMPLING PROTOCOL





APPENDIX D

SOIL SAMPLING PROTOCOL

The following procedures were used for soil sampling during continuous-flight, hollow-stem auger drilling:

- *. Augers, drill rods, and all downhole equipment were steam cleaned by Westech, Inc. prior to their arrival at the site. Clean augers and drill rod were used for each boring to minimize the potential for cross-contamination. Augers, drill rods, and associated downhole equipment were steam cleaned by WesTech following their departure from the site.
- A Kleinfelder geologist observed the work, visually log the soils, and collected samples at appropriate intervals.
- The Unified Soils Classification System was utilized to classify soils encountered. Additional geologic observations were noted as appropriate. A Munsell Soil Color Chart was used in documenting soil color.
- Soil samples destined for laboratory analysis were collected by a modified Sprague and Henwood split-barrel sampler. The sampler used three clean, 6-inch long, by 2-inch outer diameter brass tubes.
- After the sample had been removed from the sampler, the sampler was completely disassembled and scrubbed in a solution of Liqui-Nox and tap water. It was then rinsed in two separate tap water baths and re-assembled with three clean tubes.
- * The sampler was driven by a 140-pound hammer with a 30-inch free fall. Blow counts were recorded as the number of blows per 6 inches of drive.
- The sampler was driven 18 inches at each sampling interval. The first (or lowest) tube was generally retained as the sample for analysis. The middle tube was generally retained as a duplicate if needed. The upper tube was used for soil description.
- * After retrieval, the sample was visually logged and immediately sealed with Teflon film-lined caps and labeled. The sample was delivered to the onsite state-certified chemical laboratory by hand within a few minutes of sampling.
- Sample control was maintained by a chain-of-custody record which accompanied the sample. The form documents the time, date, and responsible person during each step in the transportation process.
- * The Kleinfelder coded sample numbering system allows identification of sample and client to Kleinfelder while not revealing the client to the laboratory or other interested parties.





Soil samples were numbered in the following manner:

70-4157-01 C-1-105 04-07-92 at

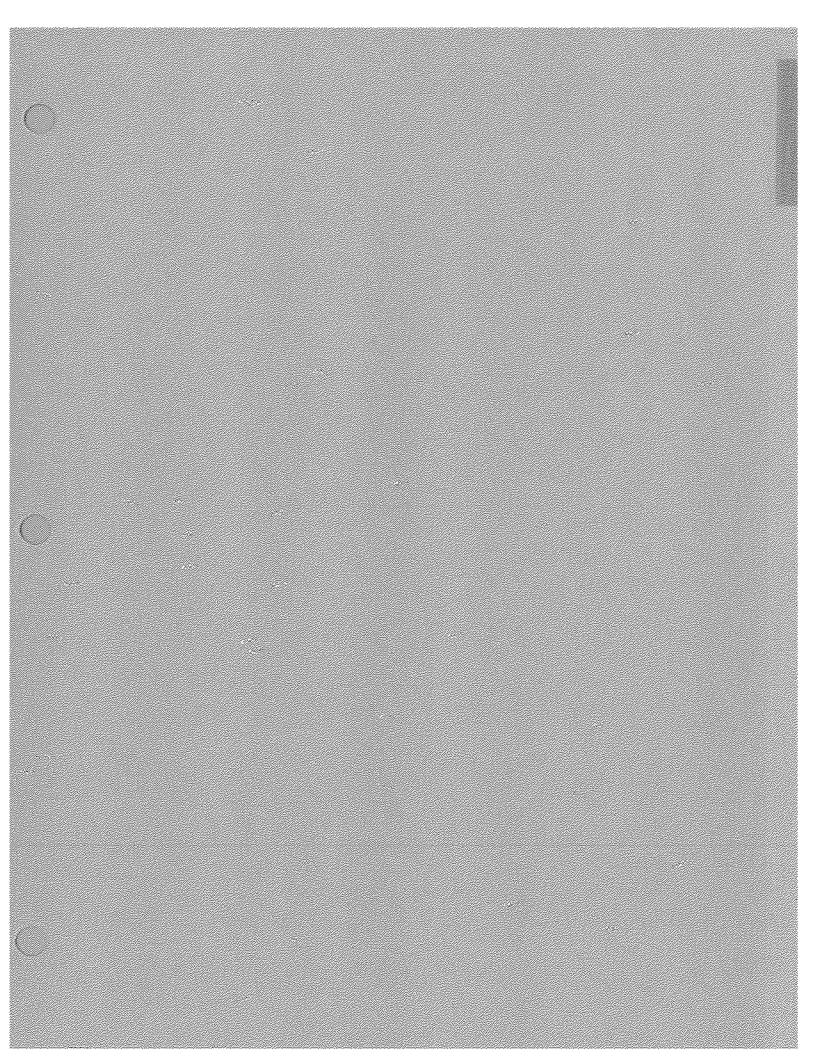
Where: 70-4157-01: Job Number

C-1-105: 04-07-92: Sample Number (Boring number and depth)

Date

An indelible non-water soluble marking pen was used to mark the tubes.







APPENDIX E

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORDS



Transglobal Environmental GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

January 7, 1992

Mr. Ed Trosper Kleinfelder 1370 Valley Vista Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

SUBJECT:

DATA REPORT - 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD -

KLEINFELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

TEG Project #921228CM

Mr. Trosper:

Please find enclosed a data report for soil samples from 11800 Sherman Way in North Hollywood for Kleinfelder. The samples were analyzed in TEG's California DOHS certified mobile laboratory (CERT #1667). TEG personnel conducted the following analyses:

68 soils for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) by EPA Method 418.1.

88 soils for volatile halogenated hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8010.

68 soils for volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (BTEX) by EPA Method 8020.

1 soil for carbon-range determination by Modified ASTM #2887 (Simulated Distillation)

The results from the simulated distillation analysis of sample C1-55 indicated the lack of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers less than 30.

The results of the analyses are summarized in the attached tables. Applicable detection limits and QA/QC data are included on the tables.

TEG appreciates the opportunity to provide analytical services to Kleinfelder for this project. If you have any questions relating to these data or report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely.



KLEINFELDER PROJECT #70~4157-01

11880 SHERMAN WAY Worth Hollywood, CA

ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLOBAL

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

TEG Project #921228CM

VOLATILE MALOGRARIED AND AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (RPA Method Sold and 8020) AHALYSIS OF SOILS

非常有意思和如果是不是不知识,我们是这些的意思,是不是我们的特殊的,我们是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也会会会 12/38/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/38/92 12/28/92 13/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 MILLINX 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 13/28/92 13/28/92 12/28/92 13/28/92 12/38/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/29/92 12/29/92 12/29/93 12/29/92 12/29/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 12/28/92 C-1-50' C-1-55' C-1-55' DUP C-1-55.5' C-1-60' C-1-65' C-1-70' C-1-75' C-1-80' C-1-85' C-1-90' C-1-95' C-1-100' 12 걸 ğ 5 2 2 2 T. 7 7 ם 걸걸 Z 뎓 90.9% 85.0% 79.74 64.0% 검 86.6% :: ud 4, 86.7% , nd 7 힏 пd 댇 벟 ğ ם 98.84 0.110 ä 멑 ğ 컴 13/20/92 13/28/93 12/38/92 12/38/92 13/25/92 13/28/92 햠 큠 경절 Z 덛 ם 짇 102.04 끃 2 2 2 2 걸걸 1,2 Trans Diceronoming 1,1 CIS DICELOROSTHYLDIN BURROGETH SPIKE RECOVERY Frans Dichardropappy and 1,1,2 TRICHLOROSTEAMS 1,1,1 Tricalonostring BROMO DÁCHEOROMETHANE CAM DACHLOROPROPYLKNIK DARROND CELOROSTELM 1,1 DICKLORORINTENE CARBON THERACELORIDA 1, 2 Dicalonopana THIRACHLOROFFRIEND CHIMINAL CROOKIDE 1,2 Dichiosoppania 1, 1 DICHLOROWTHAME ************* red Cattottomarkytania ************ ************* PETRACHIONOMITHANI TRPH (MPA 418.1) DATE EXTRACTED VINTL CHLORIDE DATE RECEIVED DATE AMALYSED ETHYLD ENGINE CHLOROPORM BANDLE ID PRIOR 12 PRECM 11 TYLENES BESTERIE TOLOXNE

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DATA MEASURED CHI-SITE IN THE 'S DOES CENTIFIED NOBILE LABORATORY (CERT SIEST)

AMALYSES COMDUCTED BY: MS. STACKY MISSIES DATA MEVIEWED BY: DA. BLAYNE BARTMAN

Beyn Gertnen



KLEINPELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01 11600 SHERRAN WAY

North Hollywood, CA

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLOBAL

TMG Project #921223CM

VOLATILE EXLOCKMATED AND ARCMATIC HYDROCARBONS (EPA Method sold and sold) ANALYSIS OF SOILS

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DATA MELABURED ON-SITE IN THO! S DORS CHATIFIED MOBILE LABORATORY (CHRI \$1667)

ANALYSES COSTOCYTO BY: MS. STACKY WIBSIRM DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BEAYNE HARTHAN

Blaye Hardman



KLEINPREDER PROJECT #70-4157-01 11800 SHERMAN WAY

North Hallywood, CA

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLOBAL

FEG Project #\$21228CM

VOLATILE MALACORMATED AND ARCMATIC HYDROCARBONS (RPA Method 8010 and 8010) AMALYSIS OF SOILS

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ND INDICATES NOT DETECTED AT DETECTION LIMIT OF 0.001 mg/kg for Each Compound and 1 mg/kg for trph

DATA MERASONED OR-BITE IN TEG'S DORS CENTIFIED NOWILE LABORATORY (CERT \$1667) ANALYSES COMPOUND BY: MS. STACKY WIBSLER

DATA REVIEWED BY: DA. BLAYNE MANTHAN



KLEINFELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

North Mollywood, CA 11800 SHERMAN WAY

ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLOBAL

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

TEG Project #921238CM

VOLATILE BALOGEMATES AND ARCMATIC NYDROCARBONE (MPA Method 8010 and 8020) ANALYSIS OF SOILS

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ND INDICATES NOT DEFECTED AT DEFECTION LIMIT OF 0.001 mg/kg for Each compound and 1 mg/kg for tren

THERTHER BESTEE ON THE THE DOME CHRISTINIA NOUIL LABORATORY (CRY) \$167)

AMALYSER COMPONENT BY: MR. STACEY MISSISS DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HARTMAN

Blayne Hawkner

KLEINFELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

North Rollywood, CA 11800 BEERMAN WAY

ENVIRONMENTAL

TRANSGLUBAL

GEOCHEMISTRY, IN

TEG Project #921128CH VOLATILE HALOGENATED AND ARCHATIC HYDROCARBONE (EPA Method 8010 and 8020) ANALYBIE OF SOILS

| 20 电多元电影系列 医乳球 医乳毒素 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲甲甲甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|-----------|------------|---|----------|---|-----------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| CAMPLE ID | C-6-10' | C-f-35' C-f-3 | G-6-10' | C-4-33, | C-€-30, | C-6-35' | C-6-40' | C-7-1 | C-7-3* | C-7-19' | G-7-14 | C-4-1, | C-4-10' | C-4-13. |
| | 12/30/92 | 12/30/92 13/30/92 12/30/ | 12/30/92 | 13/30/82 | 13/30/92 | 13/30/92 | 12/30/92 | 12/29/92 | 13/29/93 | 12/25/92 | 13/29/92 | 13/28/93 | 11/29/92 | 12/25/52 |
| DATE EXTRACTED DATE ANALYSED | 12/30/91 | 12/30/92 12/30/92 12/30/ 12/30/92 12/30/93 13/30/ | 13/30/91 | 13/30/92 | 12/30/53 | 12/30/92 | 12/30/92 | 26/65/51 | 13/29/92 | 24/42/21 | 12/35/92 | 13/39/33 | | 13/25/52 |
| | | | | ******* | ******* | *# /ne /** | 14/06/27 | 24/48/54 | 24/42/24 | 13/38/52 | 12/23/92 | E4/42/E1 | 13/39/93 | 13/39/83 |
| PARON 12 | ¥ | P | pu | pq | pu | < | n n | Tg. | T T | P | Ť. | PE | P | Pu |
| VINYL CHLORIDE | Pa a | Þa | PG | pu | ₽ ~ | ¥, | Pu | nd | nd | pu | pu | P | T T | P |
| FRESH 11 | ם | Pu | pa | pu | | Pa | Pu | pu | pu | pu | Pu | ţ | Pu | ם |
| 1,1 Dickonomination | Pu. | pu | Pa | pu | Pu | Pu | P. | pu | þu | Pu | Pu u | 100 | ņ | ņ |
| METHYLMM CHLORIDS | Pi. | ם | Pa | ри | Pu | , | Pu Y | nd | pu | Pa | T. | TO E | Pu | a d |
| 1, 2 Trans Dichiorogramians | Pu | pu | nd | pu | , B` | ✓ ^{ | | pu | pu | Ē | 20 | ng | Be | nd |
| 1,1 pichtorogramma | ğ | Pa | TO E | pu | Pu | * \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | , hud | Pu J | pu | pu | 5 0 | Bud | ę. | 40 |
| Chiloropoh | Pu | pa | pu | 멸 | pa | Pu | \ | PH - | Pa | Pu | nd | PE | pu | pu |
| 1,2 CIS DICHLOROFINIENS | 잗 | P | ם | Pu | pu | Pu | Ę |) pu | Ps | Þa | Pu | 1 00 | Ba | Pu |
| 1,1,1 Tricklorostans | pa | P | Ţ | pu | P | Ä | Pu / | P. | Pu | Pu | P4 | pu | P | 'n |
| CARRON TETRACELORIDE | 겉 | Dia. | Pu | 햩 | pa | Pu | pu / |] /\ | Pu . | ů | pa | pu | Pa | P. |
| 1,2 Dicheorofinan | 2 | рu | 2 | pu | nd | ם | TE C | , s | ₽ .≺ | pu | pu | ħ | pu | n |
| Telchlororypyllen | đ | Pa | Pa | par | nd | Pu | | , id | ğ ^ | nd. | pu | pu | nd | žou. |
| 1,2 Dichionopropare | T a | Pu | 7 | pu | ם | pu | Pu | 2 | Pu. | Da. | pu | and. | P | Pa |
| BROSED DÁCHLORONTHANN | 7 | T T | ם | pu | nd | Pu | nd | pa | **\ \ \ | Þ | pu | Pat | P. | Pag. |
| Cis Dichioroproprient | ם | ng. | ğ | in in | nd | pu | pu | Pu - | ءَ > _ | P S | nd | T T | Pa | ņ |
| Trans DiCHLOROPHOFYLKKE | Ps | 13d | Pa | pu | pa | nd | ğ | <u>``</u> | ` | 2 | pu | 45 | Pu | pu |
| 1, 1, 2 TRICHLOROFFEANS | ם | T T | P | P. | nd | Pi | Pa | Pir | Py de | Pu | n | *P | Pu | ņ |
| Tetrachelororthylens | ם | TO E | Z | Ħ | pq | Pu | Ť. | ` T | Pu V | Z (| nd | P. | Pie | P. |
| DÍBROMO CHLOROMITHANT | Pa. | Pa Da | Z | P C | nd | pu | P. | Pu | ¥. | ~ ^ | μ. ~ | pa | # | ņ |
| Tetalchioroetham. | P | Pa a | ä | pq | pa | Pa | pu | Ē | .3 ⁾ | 3 | pu | n Or | Pu. | To a |
| | T | | pu | 70 | Par. | P | | Pa . | | 1 | 7 | **** | *** | * * * |
| TOLUME | pu | ņ | Pa | †¢ | PE | 2 | Pu | Pa | 7 | * ** | 1 | ī | 7 | 2 |
| NATURAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY A | pq | Pa | pa | P | Pa | pu | P. | - - | * | TO S | 2 | T. | 2 | 7 |
| XYLKKES | P. | Pu | Ţ, | þu | рű | ħ | Pu | to a | PH. | pu | PQ. | Ta a | pu | pu |
| HAPM (MPA 414.1) | | PA | pa | pu | pu | 曹 | Pu | pu | T T | PE | To the second | Pu | , pg | 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1 |
| SORMERSCHERMERMERSCHERFFRESTRESTRESTRESTRESTRESTRESTRESTRESTREST | 117,11 | 110.8 | 170.07 | 103.3 | 128.03 | ************************************** | 129.03 | *************************************** | *********** | 10.53 | *************************************** | 128.25 | 113.94 | 121.54 |
| 11. 5. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1 | | * | | | | , | 1 | | į | | 1 | * | ; ; | |
| NO INDICATES NOT DETECTED AT DETECTION LIMIT OF D. | AT DETEC | FION LINIT | 07 0.003 | mg/kg FOR | KACH | COMPOUND AND | - | mg/kg FOR TRPH | _ | | | | | |
| T 医电阻 医电阻 医电阻 医电阻 医电阻 医电阻 医甲基苯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基 | **** | | ******** | | ******* | ***** | ******** | | * | ***** | 7 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 在宣集计划这些年间再进程系统的现在分词使用的现在分词使用的现在分词 | | ******* |

DATA MERATERED ON-SETTE IN TRO-8 DONG CERTIFIED MOBILE LABORATORY (CERT \$1667)

ANALYSES COMPOCTED BY: MS. STACHY WISSLEY KEYLL HALL HALLINAM DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HALLMAN



CLIMAT RESINGUIDER

BITE: 11400 CHERMAN MAY, HORTH HOLLYWOOD

TEG Project # 921228CH

RESPONSE FACTORS IN AREA COUNTS

| 共和国 电环间 医多种 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 1. 李子子子里里出自由自己! | ********** | ****** | | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------|---|--------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | AVK. NP | COMT. | DG GAN | 90 CHRCK | | 344 00 | DC CHRCK | a 4x | CONT. | a a | NPD OC CHECK | 30 an | ATD OC CHACK | | CORT. |
| DATE - 12/28/92 - 12/28/92 - 12/28/93 - 12/28/93 - 12/28/93 - 12/28/93 - 12/28/93 | . 节度 安全 电电子 电电子电子 电电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电子电 | 12/28/92 | a | 13/28/92 | . '^ | | 12/20/62 | | 12/29/92 | , , | 12/29/93 | | 13/23/93 | 11 . | 13/30/93 |
| ALTHUR MENEROLS OF STREET | | *************************************** | 45 74 | 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | • | | 1 | | | F 6 | | * | * | 2 1 1 1 1 1 | 3 3 1 3 1 3 |
| 1.2 TR DACREORO RTHRHE | 7.05 | 17.4 | 86.64 | | 107.01 | <u>\</u> | /*** | | * / * * | *** | 720 | 79.57 | 1171 | 73.97 | 1339 |
| 1,1 pickloso strans | 1096 | 1330 | 121.41 | 1110 | 103. | = | 1223 | / Killing | 1325 | 120.9 | 933 | 10.68 | 1961 | 30.04 | 1143 |
| CHLOROFORM | 1363 | 1564 | 114,74 | | 107. | 7 | 1/11/ | 7 S . E | 1038 | 105.54 | 1226 | 19.94 | 1339 | \$4.35 | 1303 |
| 1,1,1 Trichtoro ethane | 1227 | 1450 | 338.21 | | 104.61 | 5 | 1083 | ~ is. 8% / | 1110 | 31.3% | 1015 | 82.7% | 1011 | 40.00 | 1090 |
| CARBON TETRACHLORIDE | 1355 | 1571 | 115.94 | | 99. | 5 | 1158 | 95.54 | /1137 | 83.3% | 1079 | 79.61 | 1099 | *1.17 | 1106 |
| Trickloro eterne | 16,9 | 14.5 | 18.11 | | 90. | .54 | 15.0 | . E. | - (| #5.1 % | 15 | 91.14 | = | 107.14 | 17.0 |
| TETEACHLORO ETRENE | 13,6 | 14.0 | | | 105, | ξ. | 13.9 | 18. 8 P | <u>ک</u> ر ک | 74.15 | # | 106.71 | * | 119.34 | # S . 3 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 | 28.6 | 95.30 | 30.8 | 102, | 12,7% | 26.3 | 87.34 87.34 | | 7 | 97 | | 33 | 105.74 | 23.8 |
| TOLUME | 7.65 | 29,6 | 39.71 | | 81.8% | 6 | 31.0 | 201.101 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 107.41 | *** | 126.34 | 54.7 |
| 第1日分1.44 124 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 | 28.3 | 23.9 | 95.21 | 32.1 | = | 10. | 26.0 | 103,64 | - | ن نیر | 27 | 107.34 | 3.1 | 122.7% | 14.3 |
| TOTAL XYLENGE | 2 | 17.6 | 101.8% | | , | ŧ | 10.4 | 105.11 | (ي ر | 71,17 | 9.1 | 111.6% | 104 | 136.61 | 1.74 |
| ARRESTANTAN AND MAINTAN CHARACTURES MECA STANTAN DE CHARACTURE SELECTES | BOOM CREAT | TIN MORTER | TAN COMM. | * 416631 | | | I | ****** | × / | y-/ | | ********* | | 有有非常有罪是不 | *** |
| AMALYSES PRINCIPLES BY: MS. STACTH MISSIES | B. STACIE WIE | SLEE | | | | | | | > | | | | | | |
| DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE HARTHAM | ATHE HARTHAM | | Herry da | dank | , | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GEOCHEMISTRY, IN ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSGLUBAL

CLIMET KLHINTELDER

SITE: 11400 SHEMMAN WAY, MORTE HOLLYMOOD

TMG Project # 931224CM

RESPONSE FACTORS IN AREA COUNTS

| *************************************** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|---|
| | XLD | APD OC CHICK | Ŷ | DO CHRCK | | CONT. | 98 | OC CHECK | | | |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 12/30/92 | | | | 13/33/93 | ; ; ; ; ; ; | 12/31/92 | # | 12/31/92 | |
| MATRIXIAN CRIORITY CONTRACTOR CON | , | | 78.45 | | Je. 1. | 1503 | 74.34 | ************************************** | ¥***** | 100 H | 98.25 |
| 1,2 TR DÍCHLORO RTHINE | 99.56 | | 100.15 | > 3 | 30.66 | = | 91.04 | 16 | 17.68 | *** | 19.64 |
| 1, 1 Dicklord BTHANH | 104.24 | 1107 | 101.04 | 1109 | 1 40/101 | | 108.9% | 1201 | 109.60 | 1224 | 111.75 |
| CHLONOYORM | 98.84 | 1234 | 30.84 | 1423 | 104.15 | 1679 | A 133.3% | 1628 | 119.41 | 1374 | 115.51 |
| 1, 1, 1 Trickloso ethans | 11.15 | 940 | 77.4% | 1240 | 101/101 | 7337 | 11.9.51 | 1389 | 113.24 | 1336 | 156.9% |
| CARBON TETRACKLORIDE | 13.65 | 766 | 73.63 | 1309 | 18.96 | 1603 | 118.3% | 1416 | 106.04 | 1479 | 109.34 |
| Tricurono ethens | 100.64 | 11 | 101.01 | 31 | 96.41 | Ž | 14 (F) | 10 M | 87.44 | 35 et | 90.5% |
| TETRACELORO ETERNIE | 113.34 | 9 7 | 116.3% | \$ 1 | 109.64 | | 1000 | * | 100.00 | 3 | 103.74 |
| ************************************** | ## | 000 | 100.31 | | 34.74 | | 10.30 | * / | 86.58 | | V0.48 |
| TOLUTHE | 336.8% | 3.0 | 116.95 | 34 | 113.5% | <u>_</u> 2 | 1200,25 | ; / | 103.7% | 3.1 | 105.44 |
| Three beauties | 112.74 | 31 | 121,9% | 79 | 110.8% | 26 | 106.21 | .e. | 101,2% | 11 | 107.34 |
| TOTAL ATLANTS | 113.64 | 103 | 119.91 | 8 | 113.8% | 92 | \$ |).) | 104.84 | 9.0 | 104.54 |
| 《日本中央中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央主义中央 | *************************************** | THE MORTLE LAI | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | *************************************** | *************************************** | | | *********** | ******** | |) () () () () |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

SAMPLES ANALYSED IN THO'S DOES CERTIFIED HOSILE LAB (CERT \$1567)
ANALYSES PERFORMED BY: HS, STACIS WISSLER TO DAYA HEVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYNE MATHEM MATHEM TO THE TOTAL FOLLOWING

ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSGLOBAL

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

KLRINFELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01

North Hollywood, CA 11800 SHERMAN WAY

THG Project 8921225CM

QA/GC DATA SUBSTAY - NPA Method B010/8020 ANALYSES

| 8.00月更高级各类平等等者自治疗综合是等有治验会是要不存在治疗法则以基础是非常非常透透照照的心心补偿还是被结构的体验与中心中最是重 | 清 医甲苯基 医鱼 苯苯苯 | ********* | ************ | | ********* | ********** | ******* | | | *************************************** | | | | 1 |
|---|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---|----------|------------------|----------|-------|
| | MATRIX | MATRIX SPIKE | | HATRIX S | SPIKE DUP | | | MATRIX SPIKE | BPIKK | | MATRE | MATRIX SPIKE DUP | Q.P. | |
| | Spiked | Measured | | Spiked | Measured | | | Spiked | Manaurad | | Spiked 1 | Messured | ļ | |
| | Cong. | Cono | Redovery | Cono. | Conc | Recovery | | Cond. | Conc Recovery | scovery | | Conc | Recovery | |
| - 亚马奇名名法 电电阻 医含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含 | (mg/)tg) | (mg/kg) | 3 | (B)/kg/ | (mg/kg) | 3 | RPD | (#3//6m) | (mg/kg) | 2 | (mg//kg) | (mg/)kg) | 2 | Q478 |
| 1,1 Diceloroffens | 1,000 | 0.740 | Y 9 1 1 | 8 | 0.800 | 20.08 | 5.14 | 1.000 | 0,460 | 66.04 | 1.000 | 0.700 | 70.05 | |
| METHYLINE CHLORIDE | 1,000 | 0.430 | ٔ چو چو | 1.90 | 0.730 | 72.01 | 14.33 | 1.000 | 0.730 | 79.04 | 1.000 | 0.810 | 11.0 | 18.6 |
| 1,1 TR Dichlohostavians | 1,000 | 0.920 | 100 | 1,000 | 0.730 | 73.04 | 23.0% | 1,000 | 0.910 | 91.04 | 1.000 | 0.910 | 30.18 | 0.0 |
| 1, 1 Dichioromyrana | 1.000 | | 20.06 | 1,000 | 0.790 | 79.04 | 20.5% | 1.000 | 0.970 | 97.04 | 1.000 | 0.930 | 93.04 | 4.35 |
| CHIOROPORM | 1.000 | | 13.04 | 7.000 | | 83.0% | \$0.0 | 1.000 | 0.790 | 79.04 | 1,000 | 0.800 | \$0.08 | 1,3% |
| 1,1,1 Trickloroffake | 1.000 | | 74.04 | 1,989 | | 79.04 | 6.54 | 1.000 | 0.660 | ₹0.99 | 1.000 | 0.780 | 70.05 | 16.71 |
| CARBON TETRACHIORIDA | 1.000 | 0.740 | 74.0% | .000 | 0.760 | 76.0% | 2.78 | 1,000 | 0.640 | 64.04 | 1.000 | 0,700 | 78.0% | 19.74 |
| 1, 2 Dichichomyann | 1,000 | 0.450 | 49.04 | 1.000 | 0.830 | 10.68 | 2.4 | 1.000 | 0.660 | \$0.09 | 1.000 | 000.0 | 40.04 | 19.33 |
| Telchordring | 1.000 | 0.810 | \$1.04 | 1.000, | 008.0 | \$0.04 | 1.21 | 1.000 | 0.630 | 63.04 | 1,000 | 0.900 | \$0.04 | 35.34 |
| 1, 2 Dichiordrank | 1.000 | 0.720 | 72.04 | 1.000 | 0.770 | 10.7% | 6.74 | 1.000 | 0.550 | 55.04 | 1,000 | 0.730 | • | 26.14 |
| Cia Dichionophopylene | 1,000 | 0,860 | \$6.04 | 1.000 | 0.800 | 10.08 | 7.21 | 1.000 | 0.870 | 87.04 | 1.000 | 0.910 | | 4.51 |
| 1,1,2 Tricklohomyraks | 1,000 | 0.830 | 43.04 | 1.000 | 0.940 | 10.46 | 12.45 | 1.000 | 0.910 | \$1.0% | 1,000 | 0.870 | 10.04 | 4.34 |
| Tetracklokorrylkki | 1,000 | 0.820 | 10.01 | 1.000 | 0.890 | 10.48 | 8.24 | 1.000 | 0.930 | 92.04 | 1.000 | 0,760 | 78.0% | 16.5% |
| CHLOROBENTENT | 3,000 | 2.800 | 93.3% | 3,000 | 2.410 | 80.34 | 13.04 | 3.000 | 3.440 | 81.3% | 3.000 | 2.690 | \$5.74 | 7.3 |
| Tetrachionobynami | 1.000 | 0.660 | | 1,000 | 0.850 | 10:51 | 25.24 | 1.000 | 0.610 | 61.0% | 1.000 | 0.910 | 91.04 | 39.54 |
| B KNT KNT | 1.080 | 0.870 | \$7.04 | 3,000 | 0.750 | 78.0% | 76,41 | 000 | 3.060 | 106.00 | 1.000 | 06.0 | | 17.48 |
| TOLUME | 1.000 | 1.060 | 106.04 | 1.600 | 0.910 | 91.04 | 15.24 | 5 | 1.280 | 126,04 | 1.000 | 3.080 | 100.04 | 16.91 |
| BTRYLDEN NEW | 1.000 | 1.040 | 104.04 | 1.000 | 0.920 | 93.04 | 12.24 | | 1.250 | 125.0% | 1.000 | 1.070 | 107.04 | 15.54 |
| XYLIMINE | 3.000 | 3.210 | 107.04 | 3.600 | 2.740 | 91.34 | 15.8% | •, | 3.770 | 125.71 | 3.000 | 3.250 | 109.74 | 13.61 |
| - 19 19 19 19 19 14 14 15 15 19 19 19 18 18 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 茶签条备备银票目 | ******** | | 7441117776 | | | | | | | | | | |

ANALYSES PERFORMED IN THE CALLFORNIA DOES CERTIFIED MOSILE LABORATORY (CERT \$1667) AMALTERS PREPORTED BY: MF. STACIE WIBSING

DATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYME KANTHAN

GEOCHEMISTRY, INC.

693 693

ELEINFELDER PROJECT #70-4157-01 11800 SHERMAN WAY North Hollywood, CA

TEG Project #921228CM

QA/QC DATA SUMMARY - EPA Method 8010/8020 ANALYSES

| | MATRIX SPIKE | SPIKE | | MATRIX SPIRE DOP | IKK DOP | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| | Spiked Messured | tessured | | Spiked | Messured | | |
| | Cond. | Course 1 | Recovery | Conc. | Conc | Recovery | |
| | (84/8m) | | 3 | (Ba//Bu) | (83//8 a) | 2 | RPD |
| 1,1 DICHLORONTHENS | 7.000 | | 67,0% | 1.000 | 0.830 | 53.04 | 23.34 |
| KNTHYLENE CHLORIDE | ري مريز | 0:730 | 73.04 | 1,600 | 0.770 | • | 5.34 |
| 1,2 TR DICELOROFFYLENE | 1.000 | 0.80 | 46,0% | 1.000 | 0.830 | 83.04 | 3.64 |
| 1, 1 Dichioroffhans | 1.000 | 0. 85p | | 1.000 | 0.810 | | 4.8 |
| CHLOROFORM | 1.000 | 0,70 | · | 1.600 | 0.910 | | 16.74 |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroffiant | 1.000 | 0.730 | مر | 1.600 | 0.830 | | 14,2% |
| CARBON THIRACHLORIDE | 1.000 | 0.700 | 10.0T C | 1.660 | 0.780 | | 10.61 |
| 1, 1 DICHLORONTHANK | 1.000 | 0.680 | 68.0% | 1.000 | 0.620 | | 18,74 |
| Telchlorowthy ene | 1,000 | 0.610 | V0.18 / | 1.000 | 0.770 | 17.04 | 5.19 |
| 1, 2 DÁCHLOROPROPANT | 1.000 | 0.730 | 73.04 | 7 1.000 | 0,728 | | 1.4 |
| CAR DACHLOROPROPYLINE | 1,000 | 0,790 | 79.04 | 7 1.080 | 0.650 | | 7.3% |
| 1,1,2 TrickLorowThank | 1.000 | 0.930 | 93.04 | 000'1' | | - | 9.24 |
| Tate achiorofthy lene | 1.000 | 0.970 | 97.04 | 1.065 | - | | 3.24 |
| CHLOROBENIENE | 3.000 | 2,710 | 90.3% | 3,000 | 1.350 | 78.34 | 14,24 |
| Tetrachioroffhane | 1.000 | 0.930 | 93.04 | 00001 | 0.790 | •- | 16,34 |
| | 1.000 | 0.4.0 | 80.68 | 1.000 | 0.960 | 36.04 | 7.6% |
| TOLUMER | 1.000 | 1.130 | 113.0% | 1.000 | 1:450 | | 1.61 |
| 第二次元子的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第三人称单位的第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称第一人称 | 1.000 | 1.070 | 107.04 | 1,000 | X . | 116.0% | 4.11 |
| XYLENES | 3.000 | 3.370 | 112.3% | 3.000 | 3.430 | | 1.84 |

AMALYSES PERFORMED IN TEG'S CALIFORNIA DOUS CERTIFIED MOBILE LABORATORY (CERT \$1667)
AMALYSES PERFORMED BY: MS. STACIE MISSIER
BATA REVIEWED BY: DR. BLAYDE HARTMAN
CASA.

```
OP # 2
RUN DATA STORAGE
Store signal data [Y/N*]: Y
Device [M*]:
CAUTION: Previous signal data will be lost
Bunched or raw data [8/R*]: B
Store processed peaks [Y/N+]:
* RUH #
             3
                   JAN 11, 1993 18:43:19
START
                                     ____ IF
  3.451
 4.369
 4.132
  .805
STOP
Closing signal file M:SIGNAL .BNC
RUNA
         3
                     JAN 11, 1993 18:43:19
SIGNAL FILE: N:SIGNAL.BNC
AREAZ
              AREA TYPE
                          WIDTH
                                      AREA?
   3.451
                           . 139
              7759
                      88
                                   9.22384
   4.368
                      88
             17678
                                  21.81546
   6.132
             13879
                      P8
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ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Waters

Separate water aliquots are extracted for TPH analysis (gasoline and diesel) by liquid-liquid extraction with freon 113 using a modified EPA Method 3510. For volatile aromatics and chlorinated hydrocarbons (EPA 601 & 602), water samples are purged of volatiles in a Tekmar LSC-2000 purge & trap following EPA Method 5030.

Soils

Soil samples are extracted with methanol for volatile chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds (EPA 8010) and with freon 113 for volatile aromatic hydrocarbon compounds (EPA 8020) and fuel compounds (DOHS approved EPA 8015m) by handshaking for 2 minutes and sonification for 10 minutes.

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Volatile Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

Water samples and soil extracts are purged in a Tekmar LSC-2000 purge & trap, and backflushed into a Shimadzu 14A gas chromatograph equipped with megabore capillary columns and photoionization detector (PID) and Hall electrolytic detectors following EPA Methods 601/8010 and 602/8020.

Volatile Aromatic Hydrocarbons (BTEX) & Total Fuel Hydrocarbons (TPH)

An aliquot of the soil extract is injected on-column into a Shimadzu gas chromatograph equipped with megabore capillary columns, photoionization (PID) and flame ionization detectors (FID).

TOTAL RECOVERABLE HYDROCARBONS

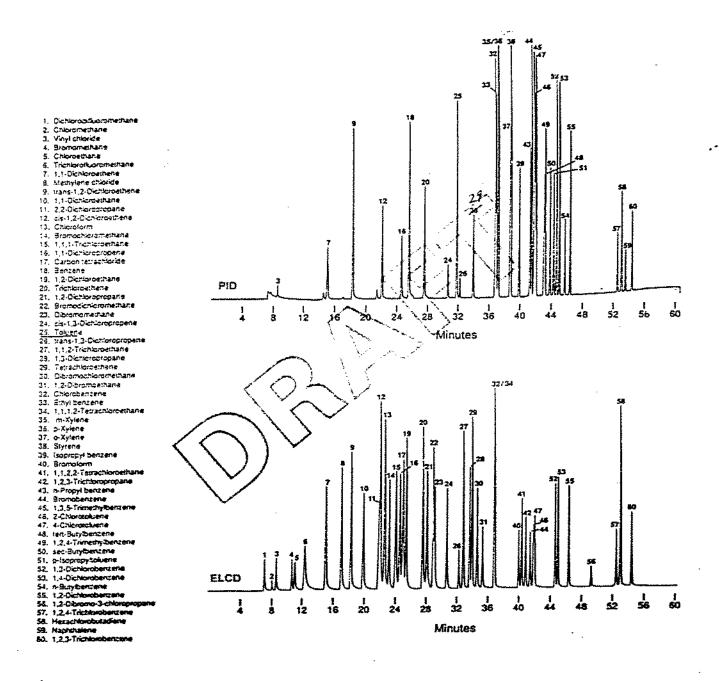
Extracts are scrubbed with silica gel and measured on a BUCK 404 Infrared Analyzer following EPA 418.1 protocols.

DATA ACQUISITION & PROCESSING

Data from the gas chromatographs are integrated and plotted by Hewlett-Packard 3393A computing integrators. Separate chromatograms are printed for each detector. The resulting chromatograms are inspected at the end of each run and the data entered into an IBM-compatible computer for on-site processing and evaluation.



HALOGENATED & AROMATIC VOLATILE HYDROCARBONS EPA 601/602 & 8010/8020



Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry

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CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORI

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| <u>C3</u> | | /S/ | 1435 | ~ | 4 | | | | | | | 4 | | |
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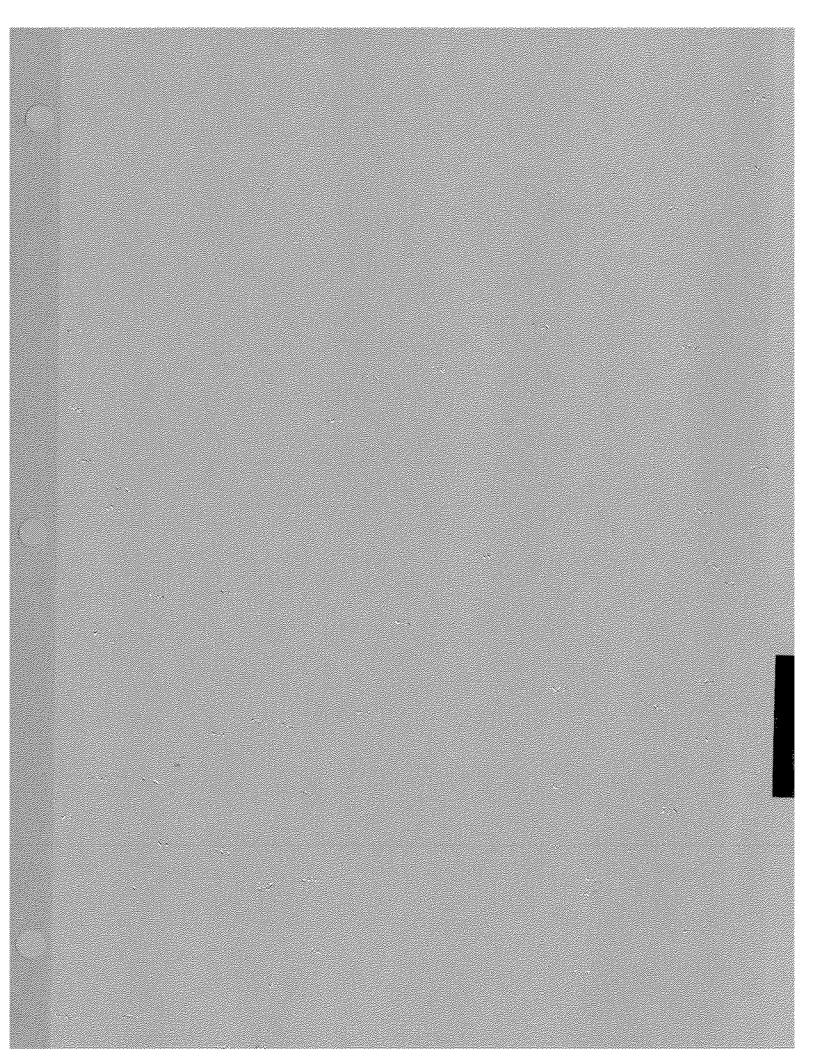
TRANSBLOBAL

BBLOBAL Environmental Geogiemistry, Inc.

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORI

BOTTOM # 1

LOCATION IND SHERMAN WY. N. HOILYWOOD COLLECTOR STELLICELL DATE OF COLLECTION 12-30-92 PAGE L OF Hold TEG PROJECT #: 92/228CM DATE: 12-30-92 DISPOSE SAMPLES @ TEG RECEIVED BY (Signalure) LABORATORY NOTES PROJECT MANAGER. E. J. / LCX/E/A FAX: 909 376- 1524 RECEIVED BY (Signature) (ECDIVED BY: (Signature) ADDRESS: 1870 UNUE! USM DATE/TIME DATEME CLIENT PROJECT #: # 453-01 Sample Type è 45, 15th 70 160b CLIENT: KEIKIFEIDE 15251 100 269/ 5757 1.52.C 15.25 1635 30 1516 Sample Number Depth Time 25 1521 1606 451 3091 52 e/:b 01/6 (Signature) RELINQUISHED BY: (Signature) 20 90 8 \$8 40 4 かっ 3 40 × Number Boring C 3 3 53 3 3 53 5/20 W





APPENDIX F

TABLE 2-1 OF THE LEAKING UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK MANUAL

Table 2-1

Leaching Potential Analysis for Gasoline and Diesel Using Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and Ethylbenzene (BTXEE)

The following table was designed to permit estimating the concentrations of TPH and BTXEE that can be left in place without threatening ground water. Three levels of TPH and BTXEE concentrations were derived (from modeling) for sites which fall into categories of low, medium or high leaching potential. To use the table, find the appropriate description for each of the features. Score each feature using the weighting system shown at the top of each column. Sum the points for each column and total them. Match the total points to the allowable BTXEE and TPH levels.

| ie total points to the ai | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| SITE FEATURE | S O O R E | SCORE 10 PTS 1F CON- DITION IS MET | моокы | SCORE 9 PIS 1R CON- DITION IS MET | S C O R E | SCORE 5 PTS IF CON- DITION IS MET |
| Minimum Depth to Ground.Water from the Soil Sample (feet) | 10 | >100 | | 52-100 | | 25-50\ <u>1</u> |
| Fractures in subsurface (applies to foothills or mountain areas) | 10 | None | | Unknown | | Present |
| Average Annual Precipitation (inches) | | ~10 [°] | 9 | 10-25 | | 26-40\2 |
| Man-made conduits which increase vertical migration of leachage | 10 | None | | Unknown | | Present |
| Unique site features: recharge area, coarse soil, mearby wells, etc | | None | 9 | At least one | | More than one |
| COLUMN TOTALS-TOTAL PTS | 7- | + | 18 | + | | = 48 |
| RANGE OF TOTAL POINTS | 490 | ts or more | 41 | - 48 pts | 40p | ts or less |
| MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE B/T/X/E LEVELS (PPM) | 1/ | 50/50/50 | <u>[3</u> | /.3/1/1 | | NA/ <u>3</u> |
| MAXIMUM GASOLINE | | 1000 | 1 | 100 | | 10 |
| LEVELS (PPM) DIESEL/IRE | | 10000 | | 1000 | | 100 |

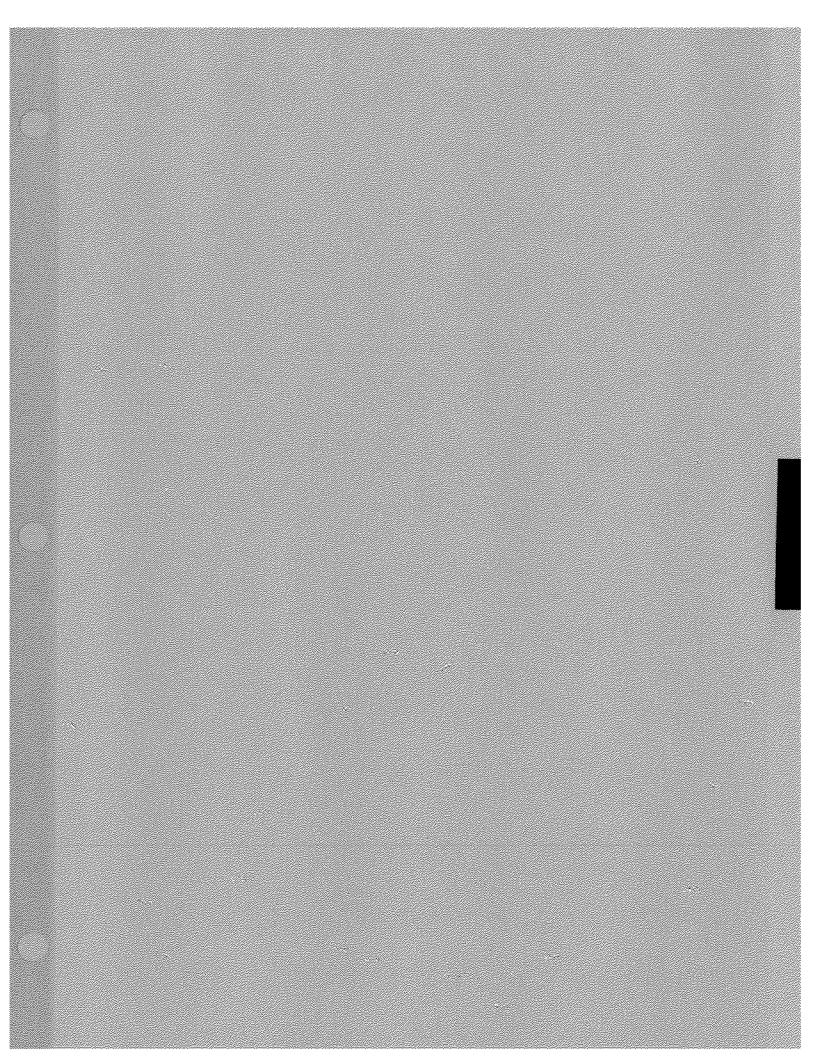
If depth is greater than 5 ft. and less than 25 ft., score 0 points.

If depth is 5 ft. or less, this table should not be used.

If precipitation is over 40 inches, score 0 points.

Levels for BTX&E are not applicable at a TPH concentration of

Levels for BTXEE are not applicable at a 1rn concentration of 10ppm (gasoline) or 100ppm (diesel) (For explanation see step 6, page 27.)





California Regional Water Quanty Control Duaru

Los Angeles Region

Over 51 Years Serving Coastal Los Angeles and Ventura Coanties Recipient of the 1001 Environmental Leadership Award from Keep California Beautiful

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Governor

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Sacretary for

Environmental

Protection

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013 Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640 - Internet Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4

> Ralph Belsy Woodhouse FX-6 Personal Privacy

September 30, 2004



NO FURTHER REQUIREMENTS - FORMER MERCURY FASTNERS, 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 111.0728)

Dear Mr. Woodhouse:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, ("Regional Board") staff have received a report dated August 2, 2004 from your consultant, Mr. LaConde of SCS Engineers. The report consists of historical assessment information regarding the subject site. This information is critical to the evaluation of the site as a potential contributor to heavy metal contamination of the San Fernando Valley. As you may recall, during our June 8, 2004 meeting, you and your consultant did not have any documents or site plans to present to Regional Board staff that would have supported the premise that the 1,350 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) concentration of total chromium detected in soil detected at the time of the 1984 Los Angeles County Department of Health Services investigation was de minimus in extent and resulting from the metal deburring operation only. However, based on the information recently provided for our review regarding current and past operations at the property located at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California, and provided that the information is accurate and representative of site conditions, no further requirements need be met with respect to this Regional Board's Chromium VI Investigation in San Fernando Valley.

If new contamination is encountered during future site construction or redevelopment activities, you are required to provide written notification to this Regional Board immediately and submit a follow-up written report within 72 hours. In addition, appropriate health and safety measures must be fully implemented. Any contaminated soils that may be removed from the site shall be removed only to a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or California Environmental Protection Agency-Department of Toxic Substance Control (Cal EPA-DTSC) approved facility.

It should be noted that this letter in no way releases you from responsibility regarding other chemicals or releases to the environment from your property. Additionally, the jurisdiction requirements of other agencies, such as the USEPA, and Cal EPA-DTSC, are not affected by this

Mr. Ralph Woodhouse Former Mercury Aerospace Fastners

Regional Board's "no further requirements" determination. Such agencies may choose to make their own determination concerning the Site.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Mr. Alex Lapostol at (213) 576-6807 or Mr. Dixon Oriola at (213) 576-6803.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Bishop Executive Officer

cot

Mr. David Stensby, Superfund Division, USEPA, Region IX

Mr. Mark Mackowski, Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster

Mr. Thomas Erb, Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Mr. Leighton Fong, City of Glendale

Mr. Fred Lantz, City of Burbank

Mr. Kenneth LaConde, SCS Engineers

SCS ENGINEERS

August 2, 2004 File No. 01203240

Mr. Alex Lapostol Regional Water Quality Control Board 320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, California 90013 Kalph Betsy Woodhauss 80452 Via Cantabria San Juan Capistrana, Calif. 92675

Subject: Caravan Fashions (Former Mercury Aerospace Fasteners), 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California (File No. 111.0728)

Dear Alex:

Enclosed is our submittal as a result of the June 25th site visit. Those in attendance at this meeting were yourself, Mr. Raiph Woodhouse, and me. The purpose of the visit was to obtain a "first hand" view of the site, and to specifically inspect the area that was the focus of a Los Angeles County inspection in 1984.

This submittal has been divided into several topic areas, described in more detail below:

- The 1984 Heavy Metals Incident Narrative, attachments, and figures to describe in detail what occurred during the 1984 Los Angeles County inspection, wherein heavy metal data were reported (note: these data were later used by the RWQCB to make the case for further hexavalent chromium testing).
- Previous Site Investigations Brief summary of previous site investigations with figures
 to show sampling locations. No heavy metal testing was ever performed during any of
 these investigations. Hence, no analytical data is included, since it is not relevant to the
 hex chrome investigation.
- 3. Chromium Chemistry Brief section of basic chemistry to demonstrate that elemental chromium and nitric acid *cannot* react with each other.
- 4. Contingency Soil Sampling ~ Brief explanation with figure describing boring locations and sampling and testing protocol, if required.

1. THE 1984 HEAVY METALS INCIDENT

The principal reason that this site has been included in the RWQCB's hex chromium program is due to the heavy metals data generated by Los Angeles County in 1984. A more detailed explanation of this event is presented in the following narrative.

On May 21, 1984, acting on a complaint, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services conducted an inspection of the Microdot facility. They found evidence of unauthorized spills—specifically, nitric acid, and oily liquids. These spills were observed at the bottom of a loading ramp on the southwestern edge of the property. Nitric acid and oily residues had evidently run down the slope of the ramp and had pooled at the bottom in the area of the chain link fence that separates the site's property boundary from the adjacent railroad right-of-way (to the west of the ramp). Figure 1 shows the approximate location of the contaminated area.

Mr. Alex Lapostol August 2, 2004 Page 2

Two (2) samples of liquids and three (3) samples of solids were taken by LA County inspectors and were tested for nitrates (to verify that the acid in question was, indeed, nitric acid). Sample #3 (a liquid taken directly from an acid bath) showed a nitrate concentration of 920,000 mg/L, confirming the fact that nitric acid was the acid being used. Several of the soil samples also confirmed the presence of high nitrate concentrations. Page 00045 in the attachment presents the details of each sample as well as the analytical results.

Microdot then hired Analytical Research Labs, Inc. (ARLI) to obtain surface and 3-foot below-grade soil samples from the pooling area in question. Ten (10) surface and shallow subsurface (3-foot below-grade) samples were taken and analyzed for pH, copper, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, thallium, and zinc. Attached pages 000002 through 000004A present the ARLI data. All analyses were for TTLC (total) metals--no STLC or hexavalent chromium tests were run. The emphasis placed by the County focused on a pH, nitrates, copper, and waste oils.

While no map detailing soil locations exists in our files, it is generally believed that the samples were taken in the vicinity of the bottom of the ramp whose western edge is on the property boundary. It is in this area where pools of greenish liquids and oil staining were observed by the County and from where the 10 soil samples were taken.

In response to the County's inspection and the results of the soil testing, Microdot initiated a cleanup of the area under question. An area of approximately 10 by 30 feet (exact area unknown) was excavated to an average depth of about 3 feet to remove the contaminated soil. Attached Page 000011 presents a copy of an invoice to BKK for the disposal of 86.7 tons of soil as well as crushed drums and weeds.

Based on conversations with the property owner, Mr. Ralph Woodhouse, who was also the president and owner of Microdot's predecessor, Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, the following facts should be noted:

- When Mercury Aerospace was in operation, no acid baths of any kind were ever used.
 Therefore, the nitric acid bath/wash that was utilized by Microdot was unique to their specific line of products.
- The manufacturing processes employed by Mercury and to a great extent by Microdot were principally physical--consisting of stamping and cutting. No chemical reactions were used during manufacturing. No chrome plating was ever performed.
- Degreasing solvents were used both by Mercury and Microdot, but their uses and
 potential soil contamination was previously investigated by the RWQCB. No Further
 Action (NFA) letters were issued. A copy of the RWQCB's NFA letter, dated May 18,
 1993, is enclosed.
- As a final step in production, fasteners were "deburred" in a tumbling action fashion, thus generating small but discrete metallic particles, some of which contained *elemental* chromium. As will be discussed in another section of this response, elemental chromium is *non-reactive* with nitric acid. In fact, nitric acid *passivates* elemental chromium.

Mr. Alex Lapostol August 2, 2004 Page 3

Therefore, it is chemically impossible to generate hexavalent chromium from the mixing of a combination of elemental chromium and nitric acid.

2. PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the 1984 incident, several other consultants have performed investigative work for a variety of reasons. These are summarized below:

Final Report for the Phase I Subsurface Investigations, May 1, 1989, Enviropro, Inc. Investigation encompassed a soils investigation to comply with AB 1803. Three test borings were drilled to total depth of 10 feet below ground surface (bgs) in one location, and at 1, 5, and 10 feet bgs in the other two locations. All samples were analyzed for VOCs via EPA 8010/8020 and TPH (EPA Method 418.1). No samples were analyzed for heavy metals. Figure 2 presents sampling locations (yellow star) for the three Enviropro borings.

Phase II Subsurface Investigation (Well Investigation Report, February 5, 1991, GeoSyntec Consultants. Further testing in compliance with AB 1803--to evaluate if potential leakage or historical spillage could act as a source of groundwater contamination. Three borings were drilled to a total depth of 55 feet bgs, with samples taken at 5-foot intervals. One additional boring was drilled, with samples obtained at depths of 1, 5, and 10 feet bgs. Thus a total of 39 soil samples were taken. All were anlyazed for VOCs using EPA 8010/8020, and TRPH using EPA 418.1. No metals analyses were performed. Figure 2 presents locations for these deep borings (see orange squares adjacent to former Enviropro borings).

Subsurface Soil Assessment, February 19, 1993, Kleinfelder. Purpose of investigation was to characterize and determine vertical and lateral extent of contamination in vicinity of borings from two previous investigations, and to assess if contamination could have occurred on other portions of the property. Twenty-five (25) soil vapor samples were analyzed at the sampling locations shown on Figures 2 and 3. Additionally, 8 soil borings were drilled: C-1 and C-2 were drilled from 55 to 105 feet bgs, and 50 to 130 bgs, respectively. Samples were collected at 5-foot intervals, all of which were analyzed for VOCs (EPA 8010/8020) and TRPH (EPA 418.1). No heavy metal analyses were performed. Similarly, locations C-3, C-4, C-5, C-6, and C-7 were drilled to various depths, with samples having been collected at various depths. Analyses were the same as above--EPA 8010/8020/418.1. No heavy metals analyses were performed.

3. CHROMIUM CHEMISTRY

Also enclosed with this response is a brief summary (from the National Safety Council) concerning the chemistry of chromium. Please note carefully that under the section entitled, "Chemical Properties," chromium is insoluble (and hence non-reactive) in the presence of nitric acid. Hence, hexavalent chromium cannot be formed when elemental chromium and nitric acid come in contact with each other.

Since Microdot vacated the premises many years ago, we can only surmise that the nitric acid bath was used for the treatment of copper-containing parts. It is unknown whether the objects being treated were fasteners, circuit boards, or something similar, but we are certain that chromium was *not* the metallic species being treated. To further corroborate this is the fact that two

Mr. Alex Lapostol August 2, 2004 Page 4

of the Los Angeles County samples were analyzed for copper, the results of which showed concentrations of 64,500 and 12,200 mg/kg, respectively, demonstrating that *copper* was being solubilized by the nitric acid (see previous exhibit entitled, "Page 000045").

Summary

Investigations by Enviropro, GeoSyntec, and Kleinfelder were conducted from 1989 to 1993 in compliance with the RWQCB's search for VOCs. No heavy metal testing was performed by any of these three consultants. Thus, the only heavy metals data available for this site were from the 1984 Los Angeles County incident. Based on the narrative presented above, SCS believes that further investigations on this site for hexavalent chrome are not warranted.

However, as a contingency, an abbreviated workplan for confirmatory soil samples is presented.

4. CONTINGENCY SOILS INVESTIGATION

This section is offered should it be necessary to obtain confirmatory samples from the site. Figure 4 shows an enlarged section of the area that was found to be impacted during the 1984 Los Angeles County investigation.

Three soil borings are proposed in the proximal area of what is thought to be the area on which remediation activities occurred in 1984. Specifically, soil was removed to a depth of 3 feet below grade over an area of about 20 square feet. Clean fill was imported to bring the excavation back to finished grade.

Therefore, we propose obtaining two samples from each of the three borings at depths of 4 feet and 8 feet bgs, respectively. Samples will be retrieved using a geoprobe rig. Both ends of the sample tubes will be immediately capped, taped, and labeled. Samples will be chilled in the field to 4 °C and delivered to a state-certified laboratory within 24 hours. Standard chain-of-custody and decontamination procedures will be used for all samples. All samples will be analyzed for hexavalent chrome using EPA Method 7199, with a minimum detection level of 0.2 mg/kg. A technical report will be generated within 2 weeks of receiving the analyzed data.

Please feel free to call with any questions.

Very truly yours.

Kenneth V. LaConde Vice President SCS ENGINEERS

KVL/jml

cc: Mr. Ralph Woodhouse

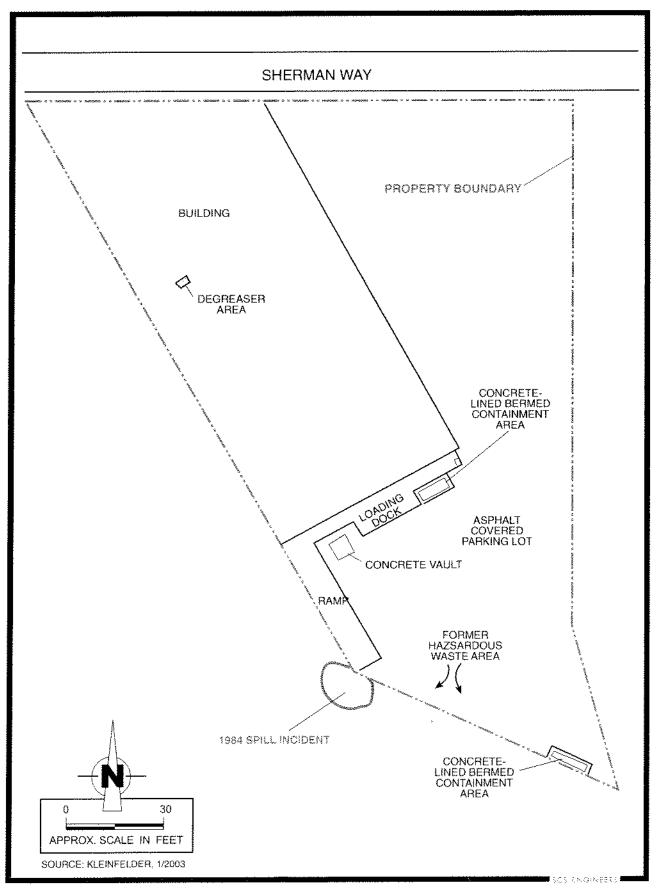
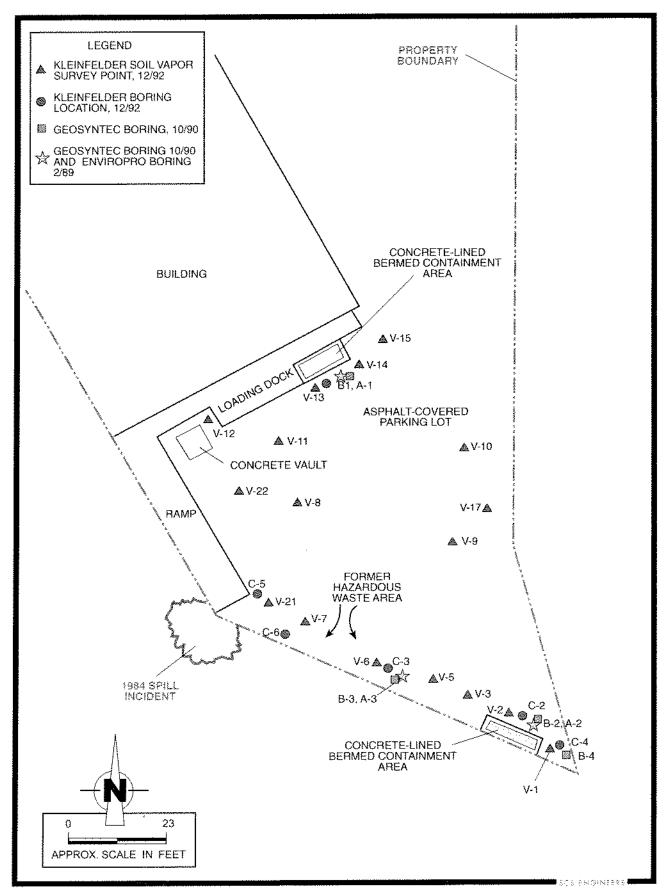


Figure 1. Map Showing Property Footprint and 1984 Spill Incident Area.



Fiigure 2. Sample Locations from Previous Investigations.

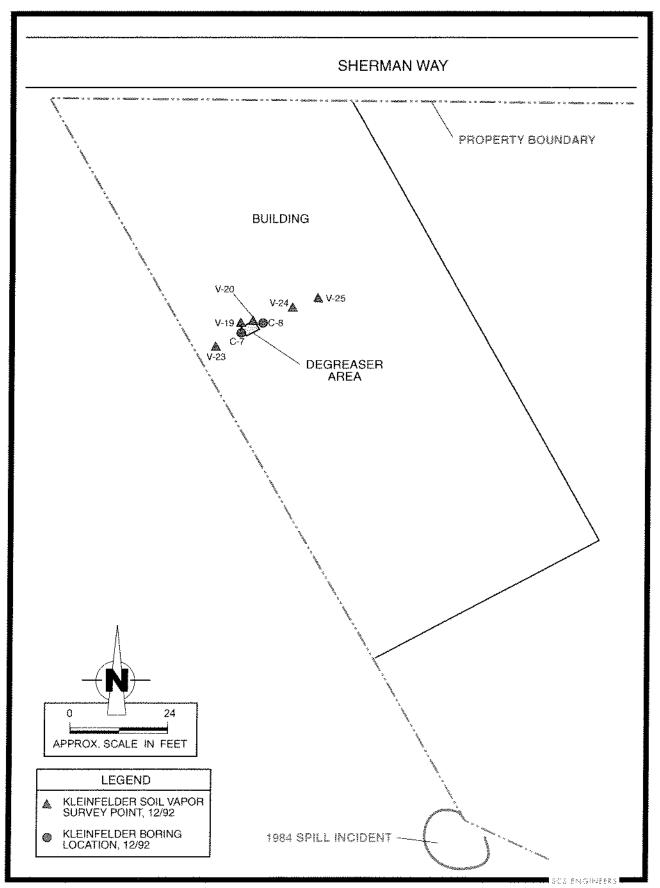


Figure 3. Building/Degreaser Area Samples Obtained by Kleinfelder, 1993.

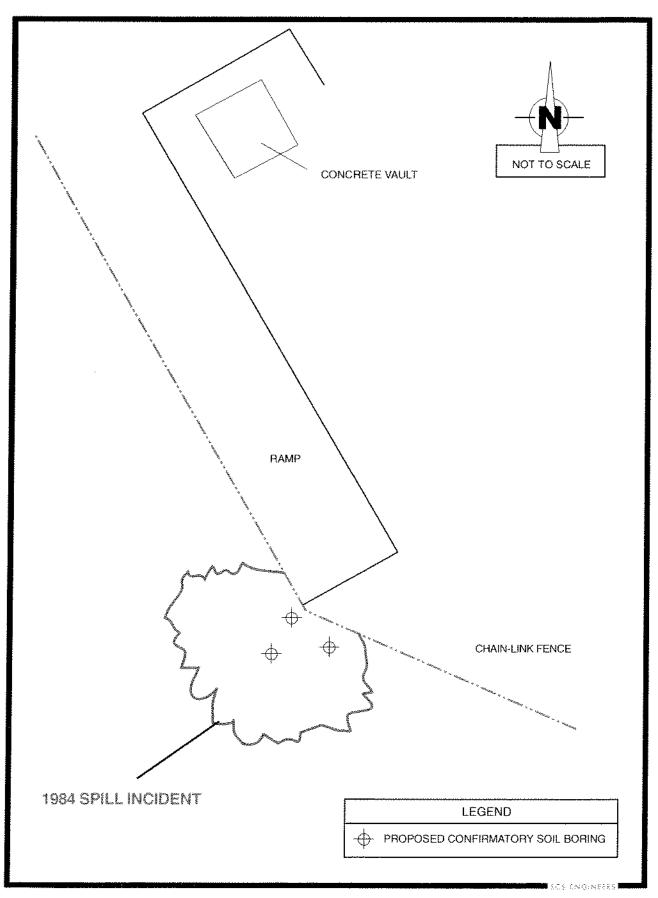


Figure 4. Expanded View of 1984 Spill Incident Area.

PAGE 000045 LOS ANGELES COUNTY ANALYTICAL DATA, 1984

SUMMARY OF SAMPLE DATA

| -10.4 | Location | <u>рН</u> | Copper | Oil/Grease | Nitrate |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Sample # | Limid in pond, SW | 4.1 | 64,500 | - | 4,100 |
| 14484-84 | of RR tracks (sluge) | 3.9 | 12,200 | - | 38,990 |
| | pond; offsite at SW corner of fac Liquid-nitric | 0.6 | 4,730 | - | 920,000 |
| TW485-84 | acid solu on lag dock | • | - | 88.8% | <u>-</u> |
| TW486-84 | Dil in open drum on ldg dock | | 5,340 | 12.7% | 1,027 |
| TW487-84 | Soil-oil soaked area offsite W of ldg dock NW corner of main | 6.1 | 23.3 | 1150ppm | 28 |
| 14270-04 | bldg-in vac lot background | | | | |

Copper(Cu) TILC - 2500 mg/kg (ppm); all results in ppm Nitrates given in mg/l

PAGE 000002 TO 000004A

ANALYTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES DATA FOR SOIL SAMPLES, 1984

Lab/Shipper Log Number

180 TAYLOR STREET, P.O. BOX 2360, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA \$1018

21B 357-3247

64034

| | Work | Order | P. | O. Number |
|--|------------------|-------|----|----------------------------|
| Client Mercury Aerospace | 5460 | -01 | | 14054 |
| | | Rec | 'd | Due |
| Material/Sample Identity 10 Soil Samples #1-6 and #1-4 | | 6-7- | | 6-21-84 |
| Requested By | Phone:(213) 982- | - 1 | • | le Disposition vendable |
| Name: Mr. William Packard | Phone:(L13) JUL | ,000 | | |

Report/Ship To:

Mr. William Packard Mercury Aerospace 11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, CA 9

Nature of Work and Information Desired

Analyze 10 Soil Samples for Metals and pH

1 Soil Sample for B/N Extraction

Summary of Laboratory Report

Q. C. Level

2

The ten soil samples (identified on table 1) were digested with acid and analyzed for the 8 heavy metals on the California restricted list, plus and zinc. These results are given on table 2. Sample #3, surface, was extracted with methylene chloride and analyzed using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry for the EPA base/neutral compounds. These results are given in table 3.

All of the surface samples exceeded the limit for total copper, while only sample #3, surface exceeded the cadmium limit. No organic compounds other than aliphatic hydrocarbons were detected in sample #3, surface.

As a mutual protection to clients, this report is submitted for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. This report applies only to the sample(s) tested and is not necessarily indicative of the qualities of apparently similar or identical products. Use of this report, whether in whole or in part, or of any seals or insignia connected therewith, in any advertising or publicity matter, without prior written authorization is prohibited.

Analyst
RPM/DNB/RSF/GMB

Book - Page 327-21/328-11/322-54/280-51

Approved Follows

Date 13 July 1984

(818) 357-3247

Mercury Aerospace

Lab Log No. 64034 13 July 1984

Table 1

Sample Identity

| 1. | | #1 Surface Path |
|-----|---|--|
| | | #2 3' Depth; Surface Path |
| 2. | | #3 Surface - South side of pooling area |
| 3. | | #4 3' Depth - South side of pooling area |
| 4. | | #5 Surface - North side of pooling area |
| 5. | | #5 Surface - North side of pooling area |
| 6. | | #6 3'Depth - North side of pooling area |
| | | Oil Soil #1 - Surface |
| 7. | | 0il Soil #2 - Depth 3' |
| 8. | | Oil Soil #3 - Surface |
| 9. | • | 011 2011 #3 - 04 |
| 10. | | Oil Soil #4 - Depth 3' |

Mercury Aerospace

Lab Log No. 64034 13 July 1984

Table 2 Metal Content of Soil Samples

| | 1 344 1 | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| | | | Metal, Cadmium | mg/Kg Chromium | Lead | Mercury |
| Sample | Arsenic | Copper * | 31.5 | 680. | 48. | 0.75 |
| 1 | 0.3 | 475. | 1.5 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 0.14 |
| 2 | < 0.1 | 96. * | 38. | 310. | 30. | 0.13 |
| 3 | 0.4 | 650. | 0.8 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 0.12 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 25. | 91. | 750. | 50. | 0.21 |
| 5 | 1.2 | 1550. | 1.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 0.65 |
| 6 | 0.7 | 25. | 39. | 320. | 122. | 0.15 |
| 7 | 0.7 | 625. | 0.4 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 0.08 |
| 8 | < 0.1 | 11. | 220. | 1350. | 76. | 0.36 |
| 9 | 5.9 | 3700. | 4.8 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 1.15 |
| 10 | < 0.1 | 52. | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5. | 0.03 |
| Detection limit | 0.1 | 1. | 100. | 2500. | 1000. | 20. |
| CAM TTLC | 500. | 250. | 100. | | | |

| · | ut atal | Selenium | Thallium · | Zinc | pH Units |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Nickel 375. 24. 270. 35. 612. 20. 221. 38. 1040. 37. | Selenium < 0.04 < 0.04 0.06 0.10 0.10 < 0.04 < 0.04 < 0.04 < 0.04 < 0.04 | Thallium < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. < 5. | Zinc 215. 34. 180. 53. 360. 61. 450. 36. 1600. 44. | 8.8 5.7 8.5 7.9 8.3 7.5 6.9 8.1 8.2 5.6 |
| Detection limit | 5. 2000 | 0.04 | 700. | 2500. | |

CAM TTLC - California Assessment Manual for Hazardous Wastes - Total Threshhold 000004 Limiting Concentration

Mercury Aerospace

Lab Log No. 64034 13 July 1984

Table 3

GC/MS Analyses of Sample #3 Surface

| Compound | Concentration, mg/kg |
|--|--|
| C ₁₀ -C ₁₂ -Saturated hydrocarbons | 5. |
| C ₁₄ -Saturated hydrocarbons | 0.02 |
| C ₁₅ -Saturated hydrocarbons (2) | 0.08 |
| C ₁₆ -Saturated hydrocarbons (2) | 0.07 |
| C ₁₇ -Saturated hydrocarbons | 0.02 |
| C ₂₀ -C ₂₇ -Saturated hydrocarbons | 75. |

PAGE 000011 BKK INVOICE FOR DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL, 1984

В

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D

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D

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INVOICE

BKK CORPORATION CORPORATE OFFICES

- BKK LANDFILL
- FALCON REFUSE CENTER
- CHANCELLOR & OGDEN
- . AP-TEC [& II
- BKK CO. OF NEVADA, INC.

2550 237TH STREET . P. O. BOX 3038 . TORRANCE, CA 90510 . (213) 539-7150

DISPATCHER & FACILITY LOCATION . 3031 EAST "F STREET . WILMINGTON, CA 10741

SERVICE YARD . (213) 590-8531 24 HR. SERVICE . (213) 432-8461

INVOICE DATE 7-26-84

KAYNAR CORP BILL PACKARD 800 S. STATE COLLEGE BLVD FULLERION.

92668 CA

P. O. NUMBER

SOLID REFUSE COMMODITY __

86.70 TONS of contaminated soil @ 90.00/ton

\$ 7,803.00

15.14 TONS of crushed drums @ 120.00/ton

1.816.80

80.00 TORS of backfill @ 2.50/ton

200.00

18.00 TONS of weeds @ 4.00/ton

72.00

PUC REGULATIONS REQUIRE PAYMENT WITHIN 7 DAYS

TOTAL DUE

9,891.80

....

A SERVICE FEE OF 114 PERCENT PER MONTH SHALL BE CHARGED ON ALL 30 DAYS PAST DUE ACCOUNTS, IN THE EVENT THIS ACCOUNT BECOMES DELINQUENT AND IT IS NECESSARY TO INSTITUTE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. PURCHASER AGREES TO PAY REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COURT COSTS.

ALL TRUCK TIME RECORDED ON RECORDER TIME CLOCK INDICATING START, LOADING, TRAVEL AND STOP TIME, CHARTS FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

Office War

RWQCB's NO FURTHER ACTION LETTER, MAY 18, 1993



Ralph Belsy Woodhouse 30452 Via Cantabria San Juan Capistrana, Calif. 92675

FINAL REPORT FOR THE PHASE I SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

Conducted at:

Mercury Aerospace Fasteners 11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, CA 91609-9759

Prepared for:

Mr. Jerome Flament
Marketing Manager
Mercury Aerospace Fasteners
11800 Sherman Way
North Hollywood, CA 91609-9759

May 1, 1989

Enviropro, Inc., Project No. 35401

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| 3.0 | DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES |
| 4.0 | DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS |
| 5.0 | CONCLUSIONS |
| | |
| | |
| APPEN | VDICES: |
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| Appen | Record and Laboratory Reports |
| List | <u>of Tables</u> |
| Table | 4.1: Results of Chemical Analysis of Soil Samples Collected on 2/17/89 at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, CA |
| List (| of Drawings |
| Drawin | ng 1: Test Boring Location 2 |

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A subsurface investigation was performed by Enviropro, Inc. at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, located at 11800 Sherman Way in North Hollywood, California. The investigation was requested by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, to comply with AB-1803 Follow-Up Program, Phase I.

The investigation was conducted on 2/17/89 and involved the drilling of three test borings. Results of the drilling, soil sampling, and chemical analyses indicate that soil in the area of Borings A2 and A3-A contains petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations up to 144 ppm. Purgeable halocarbon levels are also detected at the three locations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The subject site is located at 11800 Sherman Way in North Hollywood, California.

On February 17, 1989, three test borings were drilled at locations shown on Drawing 1. The test borings were drilled to a depth of 10 feet and soil samples were collected at depths of 1', 6' and 10' in boring A1 and at 1',5' and 10' in borings A2 and A3A.

Results of the soil sampling and analyses conducted indicate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons and purgeable halocarbons in the environment.

This report discusses the results of the subsurface investigation conducted by Enviropro, Inc. at the above-referenced site.

3.0 ENVIROPRO, INC. DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

All drilling was accomplished using an 8-inch hollow stem auger drilling rig. Soil samples were obtained using a split spoon sampler and a standard 140-pound hammer with a 30-inch drop. After each sample was obtained, the split spoon and sampling tubes were cleaned using steam at 350°F and rinsed with distilled, deionized water to eliminate the possibility of cross-contamination between sampling intervals. After each borehole was drilled, all augers, split spoons and sampling tubes were steam cleaned as described above to prevent cross-contamination between borings.

During the drilling operation, a Photovac TIP II photoionization detector was used to obtain readings of volatile hydrocarbons to be used for qualitative evaluation of the soil samples. These readings are included in the boring logs. All soil samples designated for chemical

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During the drilling operation, a Photovac TIP II photoionization detector was used to obtain readings of volatile hydrocarbons to be used for qualitative evaluation of the soil samples. These readings are included in the boring logs. All soil samples designated for chemical

analysis were retained inside the stainless steel sampling tubes during retrieval. The ends of each tube were tightly sealed with a sheet of teflon tape and a polyethylene cap. The tubes were then placed inside a ziplock plastic bag. A soil sampling label was placed on the outside of each bag and the bagged samples with labels were placed inside a second ziplock plastic bag.

All prepared soil samples were immediately placed on ice inside a styrofoam cooler, and stored under refrigeration for delivery to a state-certified laboratory for chemical analysis.

4.0 DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

On February 17, 1989, three test borings were drilled to a depth of 10 feet at the locations shown on Drawing 1. The boring logs are included in Appendix A.

Soil samples were collected at 1', 6' and 10' at boring A1 and at 1', 5' and 10' in borings A2 and A3A. The samples were transported as per EPA protocol to American Analytics, a state-certified laboratory for chemical analysis. All samples collected were analyzed for Halogenated Volatile Organics, Aromatic Volatile Organics, and Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) using EPA Methods 8010, 8020, and 418.1, respectively.

The chain-of-custody record and laboratory reports with QA/QC data for this investigation, are included in Appendix B.

Table 4.1 summarizes results for the chemical analyses conducted on soil samples collected at 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Laboratory data indicate that TPH concentrations at the one-foot depth in borings A2 and A3A are 144 ppm and 108 ppm respectively. These concentrations appear to be restricted to the near surface at both locations because TPH levels decrease below 100 ppm at greater depth. TPH concentrations are not detected below six feet in boring A1. The TPH found in shallow depths near the surface may be attributable to asphalt fractions mobilized by other solvents and/or rain water.

Aromatic volatile compounds are present in low concentrations at boring locations A1 and A3A. Benzene is detected at the one-foot depth in boring A1 at a concentration of 2.7 ppb.

Purgeable halocarbons are detected at all three locations. The highest concentration detected (55.2 ppb) is in boring A2 at the one-foot depth. Concentrations of 1-1-Dichloroethylene in boring A1 range from 8.4 ppb to 29.3 ppb at depths of one foot and ten feet, respectively. Other chlorinated volatile compounds detected at the site include 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene and Trichloroethylene.

APPENDIX A

Test Boring Logs

TABLE 4.1

Summary of Results of Chemical Analysis on Soil Samples Collected at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California

| *************************************** | | Вс | ring | Numbe | ers ar | id San | ple I | epths | } |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| EPA Test Method | ************************************** | A1 6 ' | 10 * | - Andrews | A2 5' | 101 | Controvers respectively. | 737 51 | 10" |
| 418.1(mg/kg) | A Commence of the Commence of | Marian Mily Market Mark | мүн үүүн күн каландаруу | | A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | mpro customismos | TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERTY | *** |
| TPH | | | n.d. | 144 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 108 | 16.4 | 13.1 |
| 8020 (mcg/kg) | | ************************************** | Andrew Property Commencer | У ИЛ-тН Нэтго Саламамарууну | Trimonia de la compania de la compa | *************************************** | Lidanako (NOM) derivera de major de la composição de la c | ancy determined by an angle of | And the second s |
| <u>Ben</u> zene | 2.7 | Į | n.d. | ln.d. | n.d. | ln.d. | ln.d. | ln.d. | n.d. |
| <u>Tol</u> uene | 4.8 | 2.9 | n.d. | ln.d. | n.d. | n.d. | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| <u>Eth</u> yl <u>Ben</u> zene | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | n.d. | n.đ. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| Total Xylenes | 13.1 | 8.2 | 6.2 | n.d. | ln.d. | S. Z. | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.5 |
| 8010 (mcg/kg) | Andrew Commence of the Commenc | African de la constanta de la | | Arriginose de la constante de | AC WORKSTON ON THE PROPERTY OF | | WANTED THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO | | TO CONTRACTOR AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND |
| 1,1,-Dichloro- ethylene ≿€ | 8.4 | 8.8 | 29.3 | 55.2 | n.d. | n.d. | 8.3 | 5.6. | 3.2. |
| 1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane TUA | 12.3 | 2.0 | n.d. | 61.2 | n.d. | n.ā. | 1.1 | n.d. | n.d. |
| Tetrachloro- ethylene PCE | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | 24.3 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.a. | n.đ. |
| Crichloro- thylene TCE | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | T.C. | 4.3 | 7. G. | n.d. | n.đ. | n.d. |

n.d. = none detected
Only detected pollutants are shown in table.

ENVIROPRO, INC. (818) 998-7197 9765 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, California 91311

| Field Drilling | g Record o | f Boring # | Al Page 1 of 1 |
|---|--|--|---|
| Field Geologis Drilling Co. Drilling Techn Sampler: 1.5 Checked by Geo Authorized Sig | 800 Sherma ry 16, 1989 st: Charles Datum Expl nique: Holl Standard I plogist: ynature: | n Way, Nor S Schwarz Loration Low Stem And Penetrometer H. Kues | uger Diameter: 7" License No.: EG 264 |
| Depth of Sample (Ft.) | Sample C=Chem. | Blow | ************************************** |
| 1 | C,G | 12-6-9 | Dark yellowish-brown very fine sand, well-sorted, but occasional small pebble, loose, damp. PID = 32 |
| | G | 5-5-5 | Moderate yellowish-brown, coarse sand, ill-sorted, 10% granules and pebble gravel, no silt, loose, damp. PID = 33 |
| 6 | C,G | 3-5-5 | Moderate yellowish-brown fine to medium <u>sand</u> , ill-sorted, 15% coarser grains, some silt, loose to some friable clusters, damp. PID = 43 |
| 10 | C,G | 9700-9491: Bank | Same as previous, but no silt and an occasional pebble. PID = 39 |

END OF HOLE

Notes:

- 1. No ground water encountered.
- 2. Hole backfilled with spoils and tamped.

_NVIROPRO, INC. (818) 998-197 9765 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, California 91311

| Field Drilling | Record of | Boring # | A2 Page 1 of 1 | | |
|--|---------------|----------|---|--|--|
| Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Project No. 35401 Location: 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California Date: February 16, 1989 Field Geologist: Charles Schwarz Drilling Co. Datum Exploration Drilling Technique: Hollow Stem Auger Diameter: 7" Sampler: 1.5 Standard Penetrometer Checked by Geologist: H. Kues License No.: EG 264 Authorized Signature: Hollow Stem Auger Diameter: Ticense No.: EG 264 | | | | | |
| Depth of | | | | | |
| Sample | C=Chem. | Count | Grain Size, Sorting, etc.) | | |
| <u>(Ft.)</u> | <u>G=Geo.</u> | per 6" | | | |
| 1 | C,G | 4~5~5 | Dark yellowish-brown silty <u>sand</u> , very ill-sorted, some pebble gravel, loose to slightly friable, damp. PID = 39 | | |
| 5 | C,G | 3-4-6 | Moderate yellowish-brown fine sand, ill-sorted, loose, damp. PID = 42 | | |
| 10 | C,G | 12-9-10 | Pale yellowish-brown coarse sand, ill-sorted, 15% coarser fragments to pebble size, 20% finer grained, no silt, loose, damp. PID = 39 | | |

END OF HOLE

Notes:

- 1. No ground water encountered.
- 2. Hole backfilled with spoils and tamped.

ENVIROPRO, INC. (818) 998-7197 9765 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, California 91311

| Field Drilling | Record of | Boring # | A3A Page 1 of 1 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|---|--|--|
| Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Project No. 35401 Location: 11800 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California Date: February 16, 1989 Field Geologist: Charles Schwarz Drilling Co. Datum Exploration Drilling Technique: Hollow Stem Auger Diameter: 7" Sampler: 1.5 Standard Penetrometer Checked by Geologist: H. Kues / License No.: EG 264 Authorized Signature: Mercury Aerospace Project No. 35401 License No. 35401 | | | | | |
| | | | ********* | | |
| Depth of sample | Sample C=Chem. | | Description (Color, Moisture, Grain Size, Sorting, etc.) | | |
| (Ft.) | G=Geo. | | - The state of the second | | |
| 1 | C,G | 4-4-5 | Dark yellowish-brown silty fine sand, well-sorted, loose to friable, damp. PID = 46 | | |
| 5 | C,G | 5-3-3 | Moderate yellowish-brown fine to medium <u>sand</u> , ill-sorted, some silt, loose to some friability, damp. PID = 39 | | |
| 10 | C,G | OPE 364 666 | Moderate yellowish-brown medium to coarse <u>sand</u> , well-sorted, few pebbles, loose, damp. PID = 6.5 | | |

END OF HOLE

Notes:

- 1. No ground water encountered.
- 2. Hole backfilled with spoils and tamped.

APPENDIX B

Copy of Original Chain-of-Custody Record and Laboratory Reports

Samuel . .

Spirit Market

È,....

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4 134-10 N 434 - 5 C A 3 A - 1 A2-10 A2-1 A2-5 A1-10 いない。 1:34KOPKO, INC PO. 11: 1574- P35401 A 1-6 If fact, why Summes Frequely Cooled និងការស្វាននៅ Intuct 512 d 200 Contres Placed in Lab Reingerator Prior to Analysis harrifies Accepted SAMPLE INTEGRITY- TO BE FILLED BY RECEIVING LAB Sample Gon. Ler 2/16/89 1250 2/16/89/1230 2/16/89 1155 2/16/19/1300 SK18/142 21/4/18/11/35 2/1/88/1/17 2416/88/91/2 Date 16/89 1124 TINVINO PORTO INC. 2 orest imie. Øclo* Grade N ô ò 'n ò Acrospace S. S. ~ €2. 33 2016 to the first 50% South 505 5012 JB14 SI SEL Sample Type 5 2 Suspected Contain-WOU. CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD 3.14 Relinquished by: Relinquished by Relinguished by Relinquished by Rocks ENVROPRO, INC. Project Personnel €. GRAIDOGN SISKIVAV 2/13/89 Date ರಿಂದ - Selection - -Doin ESA. Maly ses 1000 i Ane 1000 JANK. PULL. Recents of Received by Received by Received by: matructions/ must meet Comments 2,00

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace

Sample Matrix: Soil Method: EPA 418.1

A2-5

A2-10

A3A-1

A3A-5

A3A-10

DORS Certified #: 265

Date Received: 2/17/89

mg/Kg Date Reported: 2/28/89

10

10

10

10

10

| و وي دي وي وي وي هو وي وي هو وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي وي | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | Compounds | | Results | Detection Limits |
| | Total Rece Petroleum | overable Hydrocarbons | استان المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر المنظر | that their their their area them that ever their their their their their their their major major. |
| | AA ID# | Client ID# | | |
| | 9-0196 | A1-1 | 16.4 | 10 |
| | 9-0197 | A1-6 | 26.2 | 10 |
| | 9-0198 | A1-10 | n.d. | 10 |
| | 9-0199 | A2-1 | 144 | 10 |

16.4

16.4

108

16.4

13.1

n.d. = none detected

Ek Han Kwee, Ph.D. Technical Director

9-0200

9-0201

9-0202

9-0203

9-0204

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace

Sample Matrix: Soil Method: EPA 8010

DOHS Certified #: 265

Date Received: 2/17/89

Units: mcg/Kg Date Reported: 2/28/89

| AA ID# | Client ID | Compounds | Results |
|--------|-----------|--|----------------------|
| 9-0196 | A1-1 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 8.4 |
| 9-0197 | A1-6 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 8.8 |
| 9-0198 | A1-10 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 29.3 |
| 9-0199 | A2-1 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Tetrachloroethylene | 55.2 61.2 24.3 |
| 9-0200 | A2-5 | Trichloroethylene | 4.3 |
| 9-0201 | A2-10 | n.d. | |

n.d. = none detected

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace

Sample Matrix: Soil Method: EPA 8010

DOHS Certified #: 265

Date Received: 2/17/89 Units: mcg/Kg

Date Reported: 2/28/89

| AA ID# | Client ID | Compounds | Results |
|--------|-----------|---|------------|
| 9-0202 | A3A-1 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 8.3 1.1 |
| 9-0203 | A3A-5 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 5.6 |
| 9-0204 | A3A-10 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 3.2 |
| | | | |

n.d. = none detected

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Sample Matrix: Soil

Sample Matrix: Soil Method: EPA 8010, QC Dilution Factor: 2.5 DOHS Certified #: 265 Date Analyzed: 2/24/89

Client ID#: N/A

Units:

Date Reported: 2/28/89

AN ID#: N/A

| Compounds | Spike Recovery | Acceptance Criteria |
|--|---|---|
| Chloromethane Vinyl chloride Bromomethane Trichlorofluoromethane 1,1-Dichloroethylene Methylene chloride trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,1-Dichloroethane Chloroform 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Carbon tetrachloride 1,2-Dichloroethane Trichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropropane Bromodichloromethane 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene 1,1,2-Trichloroethane Tetrachloroethylene Chlorobenzene 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane Bromoform 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 97 101 62 92 81 97 96 45 45 40 81 92 92 80 91 92 94 96 96 96 88 96 96 97 99 99 99 | D - 193 28 - 163 D - 144 21 - 156 28 - 167 25 - 162 38 - 155 47 - 132 49 - 133 41 - 138 43 - 143 51 - 147 35 - 146 44 - 156 42 - 172 14 - 186 22 - 178 39 - 136 26 - 162 38 - 150 8 - 184 13 - 159 7 - 187 42 - 143 D - 208 |

Duplicate was run on sample #9-0209

"D" = Detected

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Sample Matrix: Soil

Method: EPA 8020

DONS Certified #: 265

Date Received: 2/17/89

Units: mcg/Kg Date Reported: 2/28/89

| AA ID# | Client ID | Compounds | Results |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| 9-0196 | A1-1 | Benzene Toluene Ethyl Benzene Total Xylenes | 2.7 4.8 3.4 13.1 |
| 9-0197 | A1-6 | Toluene Ethyl Benzene Total Xylenes | 2.9 2.3 8.2 |
| 9-0198 | A1-10 | Ethyl Benzene Total Xylenes | 3.0 6.2 |

n.d. = none detected

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Sample Matrix: Soil

Method: EPA 8020

DOHS Certified #: 265

Date Received: 2/17/89 Units:

mcg/Kg Date Reported: 2/28/89

| AA ID# | Client ID | Compounds | Results |
|--------|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| 9-0199 | A2-1 | n.d. | r their dash shipl that their their their map their shipl their their their gave your year. |
| 9-0200 | A2-5 | n.d. | |
| 9-0201 | A2-10 | n.d. | |
| 9-0202 | A3A-1 | Toluene Total Xylenes | 3.0 7.5 |
| 9-0203 | A3A-5 | Toluene Total Xylenes | 2.4 |
| 9~0204 | A3A-10 | Toluene Total Xylenes | 2.0 |

n.d. = none detected

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Client: Enviropro, Inc.

Project No.: 35401

Project Name: Mercury Aerospace Sample Matrix: Soil

Sample Matrix: Soil Method: EPA 8020, QC Dilution Factor: 2.5 DOHS Certified #: 265

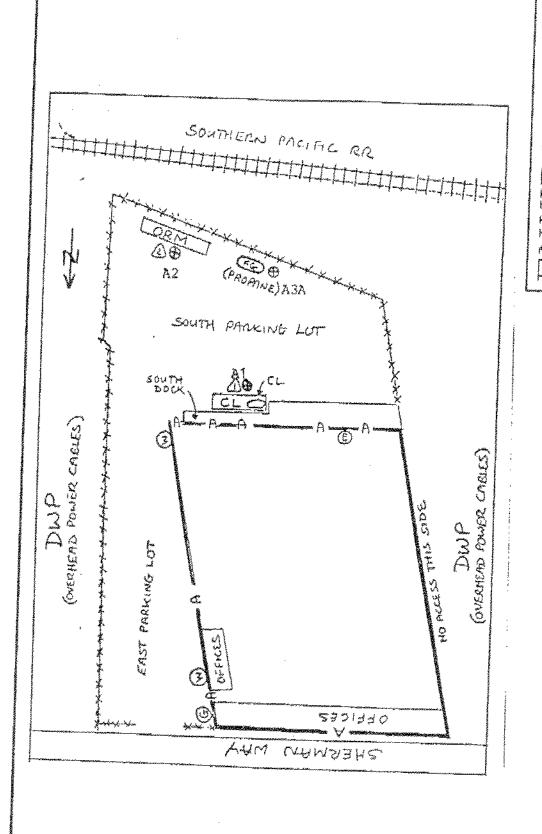
Date Analyzed: 2/24/89

Client ID#: N/A

AA ID#: N/A

| and not not not not not not not not not not | رس بيت ترهد کيند جري بيند جري برياد جريد جريد برياد ميند جريد سند لوند جريد کريد کريد ايند بيند بيند ميند جريد | البيد ليمو ليمد ليبد ليمو ليم ليم ليم مناه الله الله |
|---|--|--|
| Compounds | Spike Recovery | Acceptance Criteria |
| Benzene | 109 | 39 ~ 150 |
| Chlorobenzene | 94 | 55 - 1 35 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 70 | 37 - 154 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 35 | 50 - 141 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 35 | 42 - 143 |
| Ethylbenzene | 104 | 32 - 160 |
| Toluene | 88 | 46 - 148 |

Duplicate was run on sample #9-0209



ENVIROPRO, INC 9765 Eton Ave., Chotsworth, CA 91311 DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY APPROVED BY MERCURY ACECSTACE TASTEMERS IN 11800 SHEKAMAN WAY, HOLLYWOOD

CONTRINATION ARCA NO. 1

CONTRINATION ARCA NO. 1

& Test Grence Lectrons

Ralph Belsy Woodhouse
FX-6 Personal Privacy

REPORT

PHASE II SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION (WELL INVESTIGATION REPORT)

AT

MERCURY AEROSPACE FASTENERS NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Mercury Aerospace Fasteners 11800 Sherman Way North Hollywood, California 91609-9759

Prepared by:

GeoSyntec Consultants (formerly GSI Environmental) 16541 Gothard Street, Suite 211 Huntington Beach, California 92647 (714) 843-6866

5 February 1991

GeoSyntec Consultants Project Number P1590

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

6. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX A: CRWQCB Requirements for the Phase II Subsurface Investigation at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners

APPENDIX B: Logs of Test Borings
APPENDIX C: Laboratory Results

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1: Site Location Map

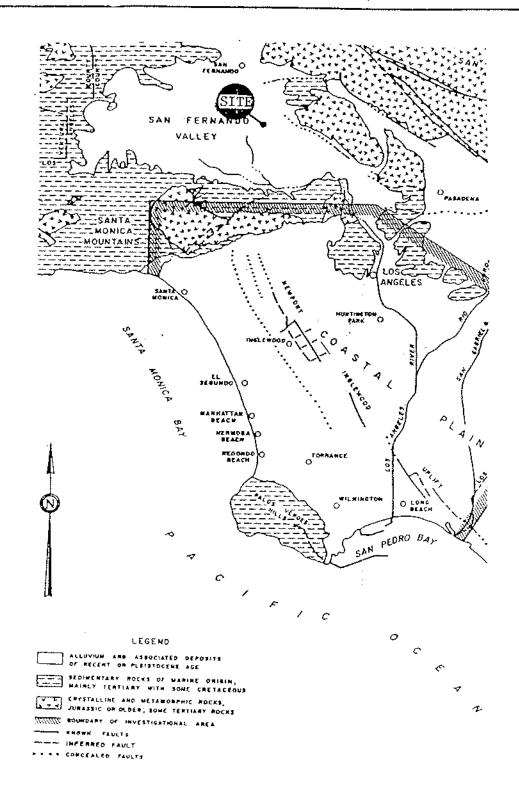
FIGURE 4-1: Test Boring Locations

FIGURE 4-2: Location of Test Borings Drilled by Enviropro [1989] and GeoSyntec Consultants [1990]

LIST OF TABLES

- TABLE 2-1: Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses On Soil Samples Collected at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners [Enviropro, 1989]
- TABLE 5-1: Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted On Soil Samples from Test Boring B1
- TABLE 5-2: Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted On Soil Samples from Test Boring B2
- TABLE 5-3: Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted On Soil Samples from Test Boring B3
- TABLE 5-4: Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted On Soil Samples from Test Boring B4

• In Section 6, interpretations of the field and laboratory data collected thus far are presented along with conclusions.



SITE LOCATION MAP MERCURY AEROSPACE FASTENERS NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA DECEMBER 1990

(after CDWR, 1961)



GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS

| FIGURE NO. | 2-1 | |
|--------------|--------|--|
| PROJECT NO. | PI590 | |
| DOCUMENT NO. | C90052 | |
| PAGE NO. | 4 | |

TABLE 2-1

Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses on Soil Samples Collected at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners North Hollywood, California December 1990
After Enviropro [1989]

| ************************************** | Bori | ng Num | Boring Numbers and Sample Depths | nd Samp | le Deg | oths | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| EPA Test Method | - | A1 6' | 10' | , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u> | A2 5° | 10, | <u>.</u> | A3A 5. | 10, |
| 418.1 (mq/kg) | | | | | | , | | | |
| Hi da | 16.4 | 28.2 | 2 | 144 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 108 | 16,4 | 13.1 |
| 8020 (mcg/kg) | | *************************************** | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | 2.7 | 욷 | 0× | £ | 웊 | . 2 | 2 | 8 | ⊋ |
| toluane | 63 | 2.9 | £ | 2 | 2 | £ | 3.0 | 2,4 | 2.0 |
| Ethyl Benzene | ω 4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | £ | Š | 웊 | Ş | 8 | £ |
| Total Xylene | 13.1 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 2 | ş | ₽ | 7.5 | 6.4 | .es tu |
| 8010 (mcg/kg) | | | | ********** | | : | , | | |
| 1,1,-Dichloroethylene | ∞, 4, | ထ | 29.3 | 55.2 | 2 | ₽ | 8 .3 | 5.6 | 3.2 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 12.3 | 2.0 | Ş | 61.2 | £ | £ | | 8 | 2 |
| letrachloroethylene | 2 | 2 | € | 24.3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Trichloraethylene | 윤 | ş | 2 | æ | 4.3 | £ | £ | 웊 | ND |

NO = Not Detected.

Task 2: Field Exploration

Task 2 consisted of:

- drilling four test borings at the selected locations to depths of approximately 55 ft (17 m),
- collecting soil samples from each test boring at 5 ft (1.5 m) depth intervals or at changes in lithology,
- recording test boring logs,
- backfilling the test borings with bentonite grout, and
- placing soil cuttings in labelled 55-gallon (210-liter) drums.

Task 3: Laboratory Analytical Testing

Task 3 included:

- · transporting the soil samples to an analytical laboratory, and
- performing the chemical analyses on the soil samples.

Task 4: Report

Task 4 consisted of preparing a report summarizing the data obtained during the field exploration and laboratory testing program and presenting discussions, interpretations, and conclusions.

A detailed description of each work task was provided in the work plan dated 11 May 1990 and submitted to MAF by GeoSyntec Consultants [GeoSyntec Consultants, 1990]. This work plan was approved by Mr. David Bacharowski of the CRWQCB in a letter dated 16 May 1990 (See CRWQCB letter dated 16 May 1990, included in Appendix A).

4. FIELD INVESTIGATION

4.1 Site Health and Safety Plan

Prior to the start of field work, a site-specific health and safety plan was prepared by GeoSyntec Consultants. This plan was prepared in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations [Federal Register, December 19, 1986, Part 1910.120]. The plan covered: site characterization, site control, training, medical monitoring, personal protective equipment, field monitoring, material handling, emergency response, and subcontractors. Personnel participating in the field activities had received the required health and safety training. A health and safety meeting was held prior to the start of field activities.

4.2 <u>Test Boring Procedures</u>

4.2.1 Locations of Test Borings

Three test borings (B1, B2, and B3) are located within 3 ft (1 m) of Test Borings A1, A2, and A3A, respectively, drilled in 1989 by Enviropro [1989]. Test Boring B4 was located east of the southernmost containment area, as requested by the CRWQCB. The locations of Test Borings B1, B2, B3, and B4, drilled by GeoSyntec Consultants, are shown in Figure 4-1. The locations of Test Borings A1, A2, and A3A, previously drilled by Enviropro [1989] and Test Borings B1, B2, B3, and B4 are shown in Figure 4-2. Locations of all test borings were approved on site by Ms. Laurie Morgan of the CRWQCB who partially monitored field activities (See CRWQCB letter dated 22 December 1989 included in Appendix A).

4.2.2 Test Boring Drilling

Test Borings B1, B2, and B3 were drilled on 24 and 25 November 1990 to depths of 55 ft (17 m). Test Boring B4 was hand-augered to a depth of 10 ft (3 m). To reduce the risk of disrupting underground features, the first 5 ft (1.5 m) of Test Borings B1, B2, and B3 were advanced using a 3.25 in.- (8.3 cm-) diameter hand auger. Following hand augering, the test borings were drilled using a truck-mounted B61 drill rig with continuous flight hollow stem 6 in.- (15 cm-) diameter augers. augers were steam-cleaned between each test boring to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination between test borings. Soil cuttings were contained in 55 gallon (210 liter) drums, and stored on-site for subsequent handling by MAF. Each drum was labelled with the test boring number, the depth range, and the content description. Test borings were backfilled with a 22%-by-weight bentonite grout mixture. A cement grout was used to fill up the top of Test Borings B1 and B2 which had subsided approximately 7 ft (2.1 m). A patch of asphalt was then placed to cover each test boring.

4.2.3 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected from each test boring every 5 ft (1.5 m). Sample collection started at a depth of 10 ft (3 m) in Test Borings B1, B2, and B3. Soil samples were collected by driving a split-barrel sampler into the soil. The split-barrel sampler had a 3 in.- (7.6 cm-) outside diameter and was equipped with 2.5 in.- (6.4 cm-) outside diameter, 6 in. (15 cm) long brass liners. Samples were collected at depths of 1, 5, and 10 ft (0.3, 1.5, and 3.0 m) in Test Boring B4. Samples were collected using a hand sampler containing one 2 in.-(5 cm-) diameter and 6 in.-(12 cm-) long brass liner. Before each sampling event, the sampler and liners were washed with an AlconoxTM solution, rinsed twice with tap water, and then rinsed with deionized water to limit the potential for cross-contamination between sampling events. Three soil samples were collected at each sampling depth, provided that the sample recovery was sufficient. One sample was collected for

laboratory chemical analysis, one sample was archived, and the third sample was observed on-site for soil classification purposes. A sample of the deionized water used to wash the sampler and brass liners prior to sampling events was also sent to the laboratory for chemical analyses.

Brass liners were sealed with aluminum foil and plastic end caps and taped on the ends with duct tape to minimize volatilization of potentially present volatile organic compounds. Samples were labeled, sealed with custody tags, wrapped in a Ziplock plastic bag, and placed in an ice chest containing blue ice for transport to a laboratory certified by the California Department of Health and Safety, following proper chain-of-custody procedures. A custody tag was also placed on each ice chest.

4.2.4 Soil Logging

Test borings were continuously logged in the field by a GeoSyntec Consultants geotechnical engineer or geologist using the Unified Soil Classification System in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D2488 [1990]. Sample number, sampling depth, sample recovery, blow count, sample description, and other pertinent information were recorded on boring logs.

4.3 <u>Test Boring Results</u>

Logs of the test borings drilled by GeoSyntec Consultants at the MAF facility are presented in Appendix B. The subsurface is predominantly composed of yellowish brown, slightly moist, fine to coarse sands with silt. The contacts between layers of coarse and fine sands seem to be gradational. Gravels and cobbles up to 5 in. (12.7 cm) in diameter were regularly encountered in the test borings and resulted in difficulties to recover samples. The mineralogic composition of the observed gravels and cobbles suggests igneous or metamorphic source rocks. Such rocks exist in the nearby Santa Monica and San Gabriel mountains. The logs of Test Borings B1 and B2 also indicate the presence of thin, discontinuous

5. LABORATORY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Chain of Custody Procedures

To assure custody of the samples during collection, transport, and shipping, each sample was labelled and recorded in a chain of custody record. A custody tag was also placed on each sample. Sample number and depth, sample type, container type, sampling data, and required analysis was recorded on the chain of custody. The chain of custody forms were signed and dated by the GeoSyntec Consultants sampler. Samples were considered to be in custody when the samples were in actual possession, in view, or in a locked area.

5.2 <u>Laboratory Selection and Testing Methods</u>

Soil samples were transported within two days following collection to Curtis and Tompkins Ltd., a chemical laboratory certified by the California Department of Health Services. The laboratory QA/QC program included provisions for:

- · laboratory organization;
- sample management;
- analytical methodology;
- analytical performance;
- instrument calibration;
- soil sample analysis;
- water sample trip blank supply;
- laboratory QA/QC definitions and calculations;
- corrective action procedures;
- laboratory data collection and storage requirements;
- sample requirements;
- sample handling; and
- documentation.

TABLE 5-2

Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Soil Samples Collected from Test Boring 82 Mercury Aerospace Fasteners North Hollywood, California December 1990

| TCE (ppb) | PCE (ppb) | TCA (dpb) | DCE (ppb) | ТКРН (ррт) | Compound (units) | Depth (ft) 1 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | <u> </u> | Ē |
| ₩0* | 24* | \$ <u>1</u> 3 | 55 * | 144* | | |
| 4* | ₹. | ¥D* | ₩D* | * 91 | | Ç. |
| 4* K9*/ND | ND*/ND | GN/*ON *DN | ND* ND*/ND | 16*/#0 | | 10 |
| NO. | 8 | Š | ð | NO | | 55 |
| ¥0 | 8 | 3 | Š | 23 | | 20 |
| NO. | NO. | 3 | 8 | 3 | | 25 |
| 8 | 8 | ð | 8 | 3 | | 30 |
| ð | 3 | N) | ð | š | | 35 |
| 35 | \$ | š | 8 | 26 | | 40 |
| *5 | 8 | š | ₹ | 17 | | 45 |
| ND. | 8 | 8 | | 21 | | 50 |
| * | 3 | න | ₹ | 880 | | 55 |

ND = Not Detected; Compound-specific detection limits are shown in Appendix C and [Enviropro, 1989]
* After Enviropro [1989]
TRPH = Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbon
OCE = 1,1-Dichloroethylene
TCA = 1,1-Trichloroethane
PCE = Tetrachloroethylene
TCE = Trichloroethylene
TCE = Trichloroethylene

TABLE 5-3

Summary of Results of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Soil Samples Collected from Test Boring B3 Mercury Aerospace Fasteners North Hollywood, California December 1990

| Depth (ft) | | 57 | 0.1 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 55 |
|------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------|----|----------------|----|----|----|----------|---------|----------|
| Compound (units) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ТЯРН (ррт) | 108* | 16* | 16* 13*/10 | ₹ | 85 | Š | ð | 13 | 8 | 23 | 5 | 3 |
| Benzene (ppb) | ND. | 80* | ON/*ON | 8 | ð | 3 | ð | 8 | - | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Toluene (ppb) | ယ * | ~ <u>*</u> | 2*/ND | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ė | 8 | <u> </u> | <u></u> | 3 |
| Xylene (ppb) | 0m * | ຫ _* | 5*/ND | 3 | N5 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 3 | | \$ | ₹ |
| OCE (ppb) | ά, α, | φ ₊ | 3*/ND | ₹ | š | N _O | € | 8 | 8 | € | ** | ₹ |
| TCA (ppb) | * | ē | GN/*ON + GN | Ě | ð | Š | 80 | * | *5 | * | 8 | 8 |

ND = Not Detected; Compound-specific detection limits are shown in Appendix C and [Enviropro, 1989]
* After Enviropro [1989]
IRPH = Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbon
DCE = 1,1-Dichloroethylene
TCA = 1,1-1richloroethane

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the chemical analyses presented in Section 5 can be summarized as follows:

- Concentrations of TRPH ranged from 300 ppm to less than 1 ppm at depths of 1 to 10 ft (0.3 to 3 m). Concentrations of TRPH were generally below the detection limit (1 ppm) at depths ranging from 15 to 50 ft (4.5 to 15 m). However, concentrations of TRPH increased to 450 ppm and 880 ppm at a depth of 55 ft (17 m) in Test Boring B1 and B2, respectively.
- Concentrations of aromatic volatile organic compounds were less than 13 ppb at depths ranging from 1 to 10 ft (0.3 to 3 m). Concentrations of aromatic volatile organic compounds were below detection limits at depths ranging from 15 to 55 ft (4.5 to 16.5 m) except at a depth of 45 ft (13.5 m) where benzene and toluene were detected in Test Boring B3 at concentrations equal to 21 ppb and 14 ppb, respectively.
- Concentrations of purgeable halogenated volatile organic compounds were less than 61 ppb at depths ranging from 1 to 10 ft (0.3 to 3 m). Concentrations of purgeable halogenated volatile organic compounds were below detection limits at depths ranging from 15 to 55 ft (4.5 to 16.5 m) except at a depth of 55 ft (16.5 m) where 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) was detected at a concentration of 1 ppb above the detection limit in Test Boring B2.

Using the results of the chemical analyses presented in Section 5 and summarized herein, three areas were delineated within the subsurface including:

Area No. 1, which extends from the surface to a depth of 15 ft (4.5 m),

The distribution of chemicals in Areas No. 2 and 3 is not as conventional as the distribution of chemicals in Area No. 1. One or a combination of phenomenae may provide an explanation for the observed chemical distribution in Areas No. 2 and 3. The phenomenae which may explain this observed chemical distribution are presented hereafter.

- The migration of chemicals from a potential surface source or from Area No. 1 through the subsurface did not follow a straight vertical pathway, but rather, followed a complex network of channeled pathways. The vertical, straight test borings and discrete sampling locations may have intercepted the channelized flow pathway in a random fashion. This would explain the apparent observed distribution of chemicals within Areas No. 2 and 3. However, it does not explain the increase in chemical concentration in Area No. 3 of the subsurface.
- Although the subsurface is mainly composed of fine to coarse sand with gravel, thin silt lenses and localized increases in silt and clay content were noticed in some of the samples collected in the subsurface. The greater affinity of chemicals to fine grained material such as clay rather than to coarse grain material such as sand may have resulted in an heterogenous residual chemical concentration distribution after natural bioremediation took place. However, the potential occurrence of this phenomenon does not explain the increase in chemical concentration in Area No. 3 of the subsurface.
- Area No. 2, area of non-detected concentrations of chemicals, separates Area No. 3 and Area No. 1 which both exhibit the highest concentration of chemicals. Therefore, the chemicals which have been detected in Area No. 3 may not originate from Area No. 1 but rather from an off-site source. Some chemicals may have migrated laterally from neighboring sites on a perched water table or on the surface of a low-permeability layer. Presence of low concentrations of chemicals in the soil may be due to the upward

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASTM (1990), "Annual Book of ASTM Standards; Section 4, Construction; Volume 04.08, Soil and Rock, Building Stones; Geotextiles", 1990.

CDWR (1961), <u>Bulletin No. 104</u>, "Planned Utilization of Groundwater Basins of the Costal Plane of Los Angeles County", Appendix A, Groundwater Geology, State of California Department of Water Resources, Southern District, Los Angeles, California. Reprinted April 1988.

CRWQCB (1989), Letter from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, dated December 22, 1989, to Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, North Hollywood, California.

CRWQCB (1990), Personal Communication with Mr. David Bacharowski and Ms. Laurie Morgan of the Regional Water Quality Control Board during a meeting held on April 12, 1990.

Enviropro (1989), Final report for the phase I subsurface investigation, dated May 1, 1989, submitted by Enviropro, Chatsworth, California, submitted to Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, North Hollywood, California.

GeoSyntec Consultants (formerly GSI Environmental) (1990), Work plan for the phase II subsurface investigation (well investigation program) at Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, submitted by GeoSyntec Consultants, Huntington Beach, California, to Mercury Aerospace Fasteners, North Hollywood, California.

LACDPW (1990), Personal Communication with Staff of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Hydraulic and Water Conservation Division, by Bert Palmer, on May 9, 1990.

APPENDIX A

CRWOCB REQUIREMENTS
PHASE II SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
MERCURY AEROSPACE FASTENERS
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

3. Groundwater monitoring wells are not required during the phase of the investigation.

Your Phase II Subsurface Investigation Work Plan addressing areas listed above is due to this Regional Board by January 1990. If you have any questions concerning this matter, plants contact me at (213) 266-7539, or Laurie Morgan at (213) 256-7541.

DAVID A. BACHAROWSKI Environmental specialist IV

oc: Ms. Alisa Greene, U.S. EPA Region IX Mr. Bill Jones, L.A. Co. Dept. of Health Services

Enclosures

- 6. Comply with chain of custody procedures. <u>Discrete</u>, <u>undisturbed</u> samples will be taken, sealed, and transported to the laboratory for analyses. Samples submitted for laboratory analyses are not to be used for field screening.
- 7. The proposed laboratory must be State Department of Health Services registered for each analytical procedure specified. EPA Methods 8240 or 8010/8020 are required. Supplement with Methods necessary for any site chemicals, past and present.
- 8. At a minimum, EPA sample holding times and conditions must be observed. However, samples held over seven (7) days may be suspect and not considered representative of site conditions.
- 9. EPA practical quantitation limits (5 to 10 μ g/kg for selected VOC) are required. Analytical results must indicate detection limits and whether a chemical potentially exists (trace).
- 10. Laboratory QA/QC requirements include: field, sample and reagent blanks, calibration check standards, spiked samples, total recoverables, laboratory control standard, and duplicates.

GROUNDWATER (HYDROGEOLOGY): Ground water must be sampled if any boring encounters a saturated zone. Site specific exceptions may be made in consultation with Board staff.

- Provide a contingency plan for conversion of borings that encounter saturated zones to ground water sampling wells. This should include permitting and well design, construction, and development specifications.
- Provide protocols for field analysis, water sampling, handling and transport.
- 3. EPA Methods 601/602 or appropriate 500 Series Methods must be used supplemented by appropriate Methods for nitrates and any chemicals used on site.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Submit a copy of the results of any previous subsurface investigations conducted at the site.
- 2. Submit a time schedule. The proposed activities must be completed within 6 to 8 weeks of plan approval.
- 3. A CALIFORNIA REGISTERED GEOLOGIST OR ENGINEER OR CERTIFIED ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST WITH FIVE YEARS SOILS OR HYDROGEOLOGIC EXPERIENCE SHALL DIRECT OR CONDUCT THESE INVESTIGATIONS AND PROPERLY SIGN OFF THE FINAL REPORT FOR THE REPORT TO BE ACCEPTED AND APPROVED.
- Work shall not be proceed without prior approval and staff notification at least one week prior to initiating field work.

the well. This screen should extend a minimum of 20 feet below and 10 feet above the water table.

The boring should not penetrate a competent clay layer below 4.

the saturated zone.

Casing must be suspended and centralized such that it is not 5. resting against the sides nor bottom of the hole prior to fixing in place.

Place grout of either cement or cement/bentonite in an

appropriate manner to avoid bridging.

Establish benchmarks relative to mean sea level. Provide 7. benchmark location and survey date. Measure water levels to · 0.01 foot. Also provide well location using UTM Coordinates.

Describe methods to develop well such that the waters sampled are representative of the formation water. The water sampled must have less than 10 ppm settleable solids.

WATER SAMPLING

6.

Describe details of sample collection:

o Water sampling devices to be used,

o Procedures to minimize loss of samples by adsorption and/or volatilization,

o Purge techniques, tests (temp., pH, conductivity) to assure the collection of a representative water sample.

Describe methods for handling the samples collected.

SAMPLE ANALYSES

GENERAL

The laboratory must be certified by the California Department of Health Services for the specific required procedures.

Laboratory procedures and QA\QC sheets must be submitted 2.

with the results in the technical report.

Limits of detection must approach EPA's practical quantitation limits.

Proper chain of custody procedures must be used.

SOILS: Specify EPA Methods to determine existing facility contaminants, also use the required EPA Methods 8240 or 8010/8020 to quantify volatile organics to EPA's practical quantitation limits. Specify detection limits.

WATER: Specify EPA Methods to quantify contaminants found in soil, also use EPA Methods 601/602 or 624. Specify detection limits. Submit samples to the laboratory in unfiltered form and report sample turbidity.

REPORTS

Four copies of final reports should be submitted with all information requested.

APPENDIX B LOGS OF TEST BORINGS

BORING RECORD

PROJECT: MERCURY PHASE II SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
LOCATION: 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA 91609-9759
PROJECT NO.: P1590 DRILLER: BEYLIK DRILLING,

DRILLER: BEYLIK DRILLING, INC.

RIG TYPE: B61 HOLLOW STEM AUGER

TASK NO.: 02 DATE: 10-24-90

BORING DIAMETER: 6 INCHES

GEOLOGIST: B. PALMER/H. AZZOUZ

BORING NO.: 3

| DEPTH (FT) | SAMPLE NO. | BLOWS PER 6 INCHES | % RECOVERY | DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION | COMMENTS |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|--|
| | | | | Top 2": asphalt | Hand-augered to 5'. |
| 5 | | | | Brownish-yellow, fine-medium sand with silt, 10-20% gravel, typically 2"-3" in diameter; cobbles up to 5" | |
| | | | | in diameter, slightly moist, loose- medium dense [SW/SM]. | Gravels and cobbles of igneous/metamorphic origin, probably derived from the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains. |
| 10 | — — вз-\$1 — | 25/35/43 | 80% | | 45.0 |
| 15 | — — ВЗ-S2 — | 7/17/28 | 80% | | |
| 20 | | 8/11/24 | 80% | | |
| | | | | | |
| 25 | - 53-54 | 22/32/45 | 80% | | |
| 30 | - 83-55 | 25/36/43 | 80% | | |
| 35 | B3-\$6 | 17/26/37 | 80% | Sand component becomes very fine to fine with increasing amounts of silt (about 30%). [SM] | - |
| 40 | B3-S7 | 20/26/35 | 70% | The designation of the second | |
| 45 | B3-S8 | 17/24/40 | 20% | | |
| 50 | B3-59 | 24/31/40 | 85% | | |
| 55 — | | 26/34/47 | 80% | | Termination depth: 55' No ground water encountered. |

BORING RECORD

PROJECT: MERCURY PHASE II SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
LOCATION: 11800 SHERMAN WAY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA 91609-9759

DRILLER: BEYLIK DRILLING, INC. RIG TYPE: B61 HOLLOW STEM AUGER

BORING DIAMETER: 6 INCHES

PROJECT NO.: P1590
TASK NO.: 02
DATE: 10-25-90
GEOLOGIST: B. PALMER/H. AZZOUZ

BORING NO.: 1

| DEPTH (FT) | SAMPLE NO. | BLOWS PER 6 INCHES | % RECOVERY | DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION | COMMENTS |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|---|
| | | | | Asphalt: top 2 inches | Hand-augered top 5 feet |
| 5 | | *** | | Brownish-yellow, fine-medium sand with about 10% silt. Intermittent gravel, typically 1"-2", but up to 5" in diameter, slightly moist, loose-medium dense. [SW-SM] | |
| 10 | - 81-S1 - 81-S1 | 7/16/22 | 80% | At 8': Same as above except sand is medium-coarse. | Gravels of igneous/metamor- phic composition, probably derived from the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains. |
| 15 | 81-S2 | 11/16/21 | 95% | Same as 5' | |
| 20 — | | 11/21/27 | 95% | Same as 5' except sand is medium- coarse. | |
| 25 - | = 61-54 = - | 7/11/16 | 95% | At 25': Sandy silt layer, about 2' thick [ML] | No gravels encountered |
| 30 | 81~S5 | 17/26/33 | 30% | Same as 5' except sand is medium- coarse. | Gravels observed. (see description above) |
| 35 | 81-\$6 | 19/25/35 | 0% | Same as 5' | Gravel occurrence increases: harder to drill. |
| 40 | - 81-S7 - 81-S7 | 15/21/27 | 50% | Same as 5' except sand is medium- coarse. | |
| 45 | - 81-58 : | 39/37/45 | 40% | Same as 5° | |
| 50 | - - B1~S9 - | 26/31/29 | 80% | | Gravel occurrence increases: harder to drill. |
| 55 | - B1-SIC | 27/36/42 | 1 | | Termination depth: 55' No ground water encountered. |

APPENDIX C LABORATORY RESULTS



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: MERCURY PHASE II

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/07/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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METHOD: EPA 418.1 TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS IN SOILS AND WASTES BY IR

| LAB ID | SAMPLE ID | TPH (mg/Kg) |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | B1-S1 (b) @ 10' B1-S2 (b) @ 15' B1-S3 (b) @ 20' B1-S4 (b) @ 25' B1-S5 (b) @ 30' | ND (10) ND (10) ND (10) ND (10) |
| 6 7 8 9 | Bl-S7 (b) @ 40' Bl-S8 (b) @ 45' Bl-S9 (b) @ 50' Bl-S10 (b) @ 50' | ND (10) ND (10) 17 450 |
| | B4-S1 (b) @ 1' B4-S1 (b) @ 1' B4-S2 (b) @ 5' B4-S3 (b) @ 10' | 300 290 ND (10) ND (10) |
| 13 14 15 16 17 | B2-S1 (b) @ 11.5' B2-S2 (b) @ 15' B2-S3 (b) @ 20' B2-S4 (b) @ 25' B2-S5 (b) @ 30' | ND (10) ND (10) 23 ND (10) ND (10) |
| 18 19 20 20D 21 22 | B2-S6 (b) @ 35' B2-S7 (b) @ 40' B2-S8 (b) @ 45' B2-S8 (b) @ 45' B2-S9 (b) @ 50' B2-S10 (b) @ 55' | ND (10) 26 17 15 21 880 |

ND = NOT DETECTED; METHOD DETECTION LIMIT IN PARENTHESES.

| · | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | |
| | · |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 2 |
| Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 104 |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: MERCURY PHASE II

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/07/90

DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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METHOD: EPA 418.1

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS BY IR

EXTRACTION: EPA 3510 SEPERATORY FUNNEL

| LAB ID | SAMPLE ID | | TPH (mg/L) | |
|-----------|---|---------|--------------|----|
| 24 | FIELD EQUIP BLANK | 1 .• | ND (1.0) | |
| LB | LAB BLANK | | ND (1.0) | OK |
| MS MSD | METHOD SPIKE (40) METHOD SPIKE DUPLICATE (40) | | 36.7 36.9 | |
| | • | | | |

ND = NOT DETECTED; METHOD DETECTION LIMIT IN PARENTHESES.

| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 1 |
| Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 92 |
| | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-1 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S1(B)@10.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL |
|--|--------|--|
| _ | ug/ | Ka |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 |
| Methylene chloride | ND i | 5 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND : | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | <i>5</i> |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | | J = |
| Chloroform | ND | J E |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 |
| l,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 |
| l, l, 2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethene . | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 |
| ,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| .,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| ID = NOT DETECTED. | | |
| QL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | |
| A/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | * |
| recision (Relative % Difference): couracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-2 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S2(B)@15.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL |
|---|----------|------------------|
| الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله | ug/I | < |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 |
| <u>-</u> | ND | ī 0 |
| Vinyl chloride Chloroethane | ND | îo |
| Methylene chloride | ND 1 | 5 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 5 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 5 5 5 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| | | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | |
| | <u> </u> | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-4 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S4(B)@25.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|--|----------|---|--|
| | ug/ | Kg | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | · ND | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane · | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 | |
| l,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| l,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| l, l, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| l,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | v (an an ar ar ar an ar an ar an ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-6 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S7(B)@40.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | ug/l | Kg | , |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND ' | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND : | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| | ND | 5 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | S S | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | <u>ح</u> ب | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND ND | <u>ي</u> ج | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | E E | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 2 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| not content outsummands i TMIS | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | _ | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 2 | | |
| Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-8 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S9(B)@50.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT, | PQL | |
|---|----------|---|---|
| | | | |
| Chloromethane | ND ag/ | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND I | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND ' | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| · | ND | <u>ي</u> بر | |
| <pre>1,1-Dichloroethane cis-1,2-Dichloroethene</pre> | ND | <u>~</u> | |
| | ND | ب بر | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | ξ. | |
| Chloroform | | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND ND | , | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | E | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 E | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND |) - | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND . | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | WAR MAY FALL MAY AND FALL MAY FALL FALL FOR STR. 1971 | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | | _ |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-10 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B4-S1(B)@1.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| | ug/l | Kg |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 |
| | ND 1 | 5 |
| Methylene chloride | ND : | 5 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1, 1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 5 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | ξ |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | Ę. |
| Chloroform | ND | <u>ح</u> بر |
| Freon 113 | ND | Ę. |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | | 5 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ИD | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | ਹ ਹ |
| 1,2-Dichleropropane | ND | သ စ |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-12 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B4-S3(B)@10.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/03/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|----------|--|-------------------|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | · ND · | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND : | 5 | |
| l, l-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| l, l-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | , E | |
| Chloroform | ND | | |
| Freon 113 | ND | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | | ე - | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND ND | Ç | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 555555555555555 | |
| | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Cetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | 1 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| .,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| L,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| D = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| A/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | *** *** *** **** **** **** *** *** *** | <u> </u> |
| recision (Relative % Difference): ccuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | w se sa ar |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-14 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT #: 1590 LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B2-S2(B)@15.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/05/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|----------|-------------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | : ND + | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND : | 5 | |
| l,l-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 | |
| l,l-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane . | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-16 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B2-S4(B)@25.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/05/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|----------|----------------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane · | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND ' | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND · | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichiolopenzene | *10 | | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-18 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B2-S6(B)@35.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/05/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|--|--------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 1.0 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND I | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND : | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| l,l-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene · | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-20 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT SAMPLE ID: B2-S8(B)@45.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND ' | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND ⁻² | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1, 4-Dichiolopenzene | 112 | 9 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-22 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT SAMPLE ID: B2-S10(B)@55.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | ug/Kg | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 |
| Methylene chloride | ND : | 5 |
| | ND | 5 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane · | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND ND | 5 |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | | 5 |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 5 |
| Freon 113 | ND | <u>ي</u> ٿ |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 6 | 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 |
| | ND | 5 |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 5 5 |
| l,4-Dichlorobenzene | 145 | • |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | |
| | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 3 | |
| Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 78 | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-27 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

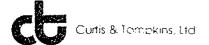
PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT SAMPLE ID: B3-S10(B)@55.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|----------|-------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane Methylene chloride | ND i | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane . | ND : | 5 | |
| Trichioroffuoromethane . | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1, 2-Dichloroethene | ND | | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | - 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 5 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 3 78 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-28 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S1(B)@11.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/05/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride . | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND : | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND · | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 55555555555555555555 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | | |
| Tetrachloroethene - | ND | 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| l,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | -5 | |
| l,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | - | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 94 | | . |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-31 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S4(B)@25.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ·ND | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| I,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | د خد خد خد خد خد خد خد خد چې چې چې د د | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 94 | ************************************** | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-32 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S5(B)@30.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | 'ND ' | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane . | ND : | 5 | |
| l, l-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| l,l-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | ي د | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | ິນ ຂ | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 5 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND ND | 5 10 | |
| Bromoform | ND ND | | |
| Tetrachloroethene . | | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| r, a Dichioropenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| A/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | ann ann aide aite gèire anns anns anns anns ann ann anns anns | |
| recision (Relative % Difference): | 2 | | |
| ccuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 94 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-34 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S7(B)@40.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 | |
| Vinyl chloride | ND | 10 | |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 | |
| Methylene chloride | ND ' | 5 | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND ' | 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 5 5 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| Chloroform | ND | 5 | |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| | ND | 5 | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 10 | |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 5 | |
| Bromoform Tetrachloroethene | ND | 5 | |
| | ND | 5 | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND ND | | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ₹4D. | J | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| PQL = PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 94 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-1 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S1(B)@10.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|---|---------|--------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 , | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-3 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S3(B)@20.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | | |
|--|---------|---|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | , | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-5 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B1-S5(B)@30.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| COMPOUND | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND (| 5 | |
| Toluene | ND : | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ИD | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 , | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-7 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

· {

SAMPLE ID: B1-S8(B)@45.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/02/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND (| 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-9 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT SAMPLE ID: B1-S10(B)@50.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/03/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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METHOD: EPA 8020

VOLATILE AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN SOILS & WASTES

EXTRACTION: EPA 5030 PURGE & TRAP

| COMPOUND - | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|---|---------|--|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND , | 5 . | |
| Toluene | ND | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | 000, WER THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-11 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B4-S2(B)@5.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/03/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND. | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): | 2 98 | | |

LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-25 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S8(B)@45.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|---|--------|--------------------|--|
| COMPOUND | ug | /Kg | |
| | 21 | 5 | |
| Benzene | 14 | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-27 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT SAMPLE ID: B3-S10(B)@55.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|--|---------|--------------------|--|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene · | ND : | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 98 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-29 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S2(B)@15.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--|
| COMPOUND | | /Kg | |
| Benzene . | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND : | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-31 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S4(B)@25.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | *** **** **** **** |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | ug/Kg | | |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene . | ND s | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | | | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 2 100 | | T ## ## ## |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-33 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

LOCATION: SUBMITTED BY CLIENT

SAMPLE ID: B3-S6(B)@35.0'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/06/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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| COMPOUND - | RESULT | DETECTION LIMIT | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | ug/Kg | | * ** ** ** *** |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Toluene | ND : | 5 | |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 | |
| Total xylenes | ND | 5 | |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 5 | |
| ND = NOT DETECTED. | | | |
| QA/QC DATA SUMMARY: | ···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· · | ري من من من من من من من من من من من من من | |
| Precision (Relative % Difference): Accuracy (Spike % Recovery): | 100 | | · ···· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |



LABORATORY NUMBER: 200911-23 CLIENT: GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT #: 1590

SAMPLE ID: TRIP BLANK

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/90 DATE ANALYZED: 11/05/90 DATE REPORTED: 11/08/90

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METHOD: EPA 624 VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

| COMPOUND | RESULT | PQL |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | ug/ | |
| Chloromethane | ND | 10 |
| Bromomethane | ND | 10 |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | 10 |
| Chloroethane | ND | 10 |
| Methylene chloride | ND | 5 |
| - | ND | 10 |
| Acetone Carbon disulfide | ND | 5 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND | 5 |
| | ND' | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND ND | 5 5 5 5 5 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | | ∵ |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | J E |
| Chloroform | ND | J E |
| Freon 113 | ND | 5 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | |
| 2-Butanone · | ND | 10 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | 5 |
| Vinyl acetate | ND | 10 |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 5 |
| Benzene | ND | 5 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | 5 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ND | 10 |
| Bromoform | ND | 5 |
| 2-Hexanone | ND | 10 |
| | ND | 10 |
| 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone | ND | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND ND | 5 |
| Toluene | | _ |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 5 5 |
| Ethyl benzene | ND | 5 |
| Styrene | ND | 5 F |
| Total xylenes | ND | . |
| QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES | | L QUANTITATION LIMIT |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 | 99% | |
| Toluene-d8 | 108% | |
| Bromofluorobenzene | 97% | |

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD - TEST REQUEST

GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

16541 Gothard Street, Suite 211 Huntington Beach, California 92647 Telephone: (714) 843-6866, Telefax; (714) 848-2407

| Observation Samplers (: | n Well I.C signatures | 80.:. Bet | Observation Well 1.0. No .: Samplers (signatures): Bout Palmer & Haudh, Reso | \ (\frac{1}{2}) | Project No.: 1590 Project Title: Mexeun Phase II | 30 sawy Phase II |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Sample 1.0. No. | 02 te | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | Container | Ko. of Containers | Required * Analyses | Comments |
| (9) ts 18] [so:] | 10-25-10 | АП | Brass line | | EPA 418-1 EPA 8010 EPA 8020 | · Sample aliquet from |
| B1510(b) | , | . 3 | | 2 | 1, | |
| 84816V | | * | .` | | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
| 8452(5) [5.7] | | <u>E</u> | , | \^ | | |
| B453(b) | | Q- | | *** | | `` |
| | | | | | • | |
| The state of the s | Martin Martin Andrews Towns To | | | | - | |
| Relinquished | yed by | 80 | 02te 171me 86/10/90 3:00 | Received by | 102te 15/20 Ti | Time VVVV |
| Relinquished by | hed by | ² Ω | Date | Received for Laboratory by | Oate | Tine |
| Hethod of Shipment: | Shipment | | Courter | Airbill (or | Airbill (or shipping invoice) Humber | • |

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD - TEST REQUEST

GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

16541 Cothard Street, Suite 211 Huntington Beach, California 92647 Telephone: (714) 843-6866, Telefax: (714) 848-2407

| Observation Samplers (s | Kell 1.0 ignatures | | Observation Hell 1.0. No.: & Bort Palmer BSP | 728 Jan | Project No.: P1590 Project Title: Mercur | Project No.: P1590 Project Title: Mercury Phase II |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Sample 1.0. No. | Oz te | T no | Container Oescription | No, of Containers | 'Required * Analyses | Comments |
| B2-51(b) 1 | 24-10 | AH | Bross Liner | | EPA 418.1 EPA BOLO | Par of 5-10pp |
| (82-52, (b) | 24-10 90 | Arı | 11 . 11 | | \ \ | from contex of |
| 82-53(b) 20' | 24-10 90 | AH | 11 11 | | 1 | |
| 82-54(b). | 24-10 90 | AH | 11 11 | | 1 | |
| 82-ss(b) 30' | 9-48 | AH | 11 11 | | // | |
| 82-56(b) 35/ | 24-10 90 | Æ | 2) / | - | .11 | |
| 82-57(b) 40' | 24-10 90 | Art | Bass Liner | ~ | <i>EP</i> A; 418,1 6PA 8010 | |
| Relinquished by | ed by | Oate 9.E | 3:00 | Redeived by | Date TO VO | Time S.C.C. |
| Relinquished | ed by | P O | Date Time | Received for Laboratory by | Oa t e | 1 រកខ |
| Hathod of | Shipment: | | Carries | Airbill (or shipping | shipping invoice) Humber | |

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD - TEST REQUEST

GSI ENVIRONMENTAL

16341 Gothard Street, Suite 211 Huntington Beach, California 92647 Telephone: (714) 843-6866, Telefax: (714) 848-2407

| · | | ···· | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | ···· Ē | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 11 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - | The state of the s | | | | | (| r.ł. | | | | |
| Project No.: 1590 oject Title: HERCURY PHASET | Comments | .Sample of 5. 10 ppb .Sample objunct from | 1 | '' | . 11 |), | | | Time Sico | 10.2 | |
| Project No.: 15 Project Title: He | 'Required * Analyses | EPA 418.1 EPA 8010 EPA 8020 | Principal management of the control | | | | | The state of the s | 10-26-90 | Oate | shipping invoice) Number |
| Zion3/ | No. of Containers | | | , | | | | | Received by | Received for Laboratory by | Airbill (or |
| Observation Well 1.0. No.: | Container Description | Brass line | · | *** | *************************************** | ,, | | | 02.te 17.me 26/10/90 3.co | Oate | Coveres |
| 16.: Be | Tine | Ţ | ,, | Z. | • , | | 4 | | <u>a</u> | 0 | 3 |
| Nell 1.0 Highatures | Oste | 10-24-70 | ` ` | | | | ** | • | shed by | ed by | Shipment: |
| Observation Samplers (s | Sample 1.0. No. | 83 SI (b) | 8352(b) [15'] | 83 53 (b) [20′] | 83.54 (b) [25.] | 8355(b) [30'] | 8356 (b) [35'] | 8357(6) [40/] | Relipaguished by | Relinquished | Hethod of Shipment: |



Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., Analytical Laboratories. Since 1878

1250 S. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90023, Phone (213) 269-7421, Fax (213) 268-5328

EPA 624/8240 BS/BSD RESULTS WORKSHEET

SOIL SAMPLES: ACCEPTANCE CITERIA BASED ON CLP 2/88

SOIL MATRIX ONLY

EXTRACTION DATE: N/A

RUN DATE: 11/02/90

SMPL FILE ID:

Toluene

∦Chlorobenzene

MS/BS FILE ID: ^VK125 MSD/BSD FILE ID: ^VD125

EXTRCTR: N/A

OPERATER: D.BAREWALD

SMPL ID:

JJ FILE ID: 200894, ET AL.

98% OK

OK

100%

47.84

49.08

96%

98%

OΚ

OК

| SURROGATES | | MS/BS | Ş | REC | STATUS | MSD/BSD | o _o o | REC | STATUS |
|------------|--|-------|---|-----|--------|---------|------------------|-----|--------|
|------------|--|-------|---|-----|--------|---------|------------------|-----|--------|

| 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 Toluene-d8 Bromofluorobenzene | 49.40 48.92 50.57 | 99% 98% 101% | OK OK OK | 52.95 48.42 51.12 | 106% 97% 102% | OK OK |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| SPIKING COMPOUNDS | MS/BS | % REC | STATUS | MSD/BSD | % REC | STATUS |
| tl,1-Dichloroethene Trichloroethene Benzene | 42.82 49.57 52.39 | 86% 99% 105% | OK OK OK | 42.57 47.94 51.55 | 85% 96% 103% | OK OK |

______ Average Rec

DUPLICATE PRECISION DATA

| *1,1-Dichloroethene *Trichloroethene Benzene | RPD | STATUS | MAX RPD |
|--|-----|--------|---------|
| | 1% | OK | 22% |
| | 3% | OK | 24% |
| | 2% | OK | 21% |
| Toluene | 28 | OK | 218 |
| *Chlorobenzene | 28 | OK | 218 |

49.00

50.07

Average RPD 2%

ACCEPTABLE RECOVERIES

| 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 Toluene-d8 Bromofluorobenzene | LOW 70% 81% 74% | HIGH 1218 1178 1218 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 59% | 172% |
| Trichloroethene | 62% | 137% |
| Benzene | 66% | 142% |
| Toluene | 59% | 139% |
| Chlorobenzene | . 60% | 133% |

* QA/QC for 8010 Rec = 94% RPD = 2% + QA/QC for 8020 Rec = 100% RPD = 2% Berkeley Wilmington

Los Angeles

QUANT REPORT

Operator ID: DAVE Quant Rev: 6 Quant Time: 901102 20:23

Name: BLANK

Misc: 11/02/90 DJ8; IS(7A)

| 1D File: ID_624::D8

Title: Daily Calibration via Single Point at 50 ug/L Rev. E

Last Calibration: 901102 19:44

| Compound | R.T. | Qion | Area | Conc | Units | q |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----|
| 1) *Bromochloromethane | 13.56 | 128.0 | 92443 | 50.00 | ug/L | 93 |
| 2) Chioromethana pa | 2.96 | 50.0 | 9085 | 3.34 | ug/L | |
| 41 Gromomethaneou | 4.70 | 94.0 | 5104 | 3.15 | ug/L | |
| 6) Trichtoroftooromethane Sq. | 6.34 | 101.0 | 1152 | 1.40 | uq/L | |
| 8) — Freun 113 VSC. | 8.21 | 151.0 | 2176 | .45 | ug/L | |
| 11) Mathylane Chlorideso | 9.72 | 84.0 | 11339 | 2.36 | uq/L | |
| 14)— 2-Butenons e.« | 12.76 | 43.0 | 19893 | 11.39 | uq/L | |
| 15) thlororoms | 13.31 | 83.0 | 5856 | .69 | ug/L | |
| 16) 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4-106 | 4 14.75 | 65.0 | 247718 | 53.06 | uq/L | |
| 18) *1,4-Difluorobenzene | 15.79 | 114.Ů | 695731 | 50.00 | ug/L | |
| 20) 1,1,1-Trichlorosth zaeBac | 14.23 | 97.0 | 1385 | .18 | ug/L | |
| 22) Benzeme Boc | 15.02 | 28.0 | 68 9 6 | .54 | υq/L | |
| 32) *Chlorobenzene-d5 | 22.15 | 117.0 | 572727 | 50.00 | uq/L | |
| 34) Toluene d-8 / 71% | 18.95 | 98.ŭ | 685966 | 49.67 | ug/L | |
| 35) Tolume Bac | 19.11 | 92.0 | 5872 | .63 | uq/L | |
| 39) Ethylbenzene Gec | 22.48 | 106.0 | 2112 | 1.18 | ug/L | |
| '40) - Xylene (total) Bac | 23.62 | 106.0 | 4927 | .71 | ug/L | 97 |
| 41) Styrone Bac | 23.69 | 104.0 | 4328 | .35 | ug⊄L | |
| 43) Bromofluorobenzene \(\square\ 99% | 24.94 | 95.0 | 339568 | 49.39 | ug/L | 92 |

^{*} Compound is ISTD

Continuing Calibration Check HSL Compounds

Case No:

Calibration Date: 11/02/90

Contractor: Eurtis & Tompkins

Time: 18:56

Contract No:

Laboratory ID: >US836

Instrument ID: HP 5995

Initial Calibration Date: 11/01/90

Minimum RF for SPEC is 0.300

Maximum % Diff for CCC is 25.0%

| Compound | RF | RF | XDiff | CCC | SPCC |
|---|--|--|--------------|-----|------|
| 2-Hexanone Tetrachloroethene Chlorobenzene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Styrene 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Bromofluorobenzene | .40501 .94558 .47858 .53147 .97329 .39689 | .16917 .43786 1.03508 .52450 .60313 1.08410 .43998 .60017 | 9.46 | ** | ** |

- Response Factor from daily standard file at 50.00

- Average Response Factor from Initial Calibration Form VI

*Diff - * Difference from original average or curve

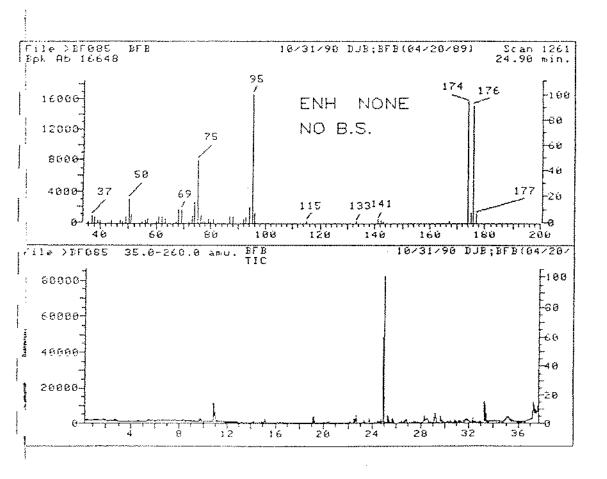
- Calibration Check Compounds (*) SPEC - System Performance Check Compounds (**)

GC/MS PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Bromofluorobenzene (BFB)

| | | % Relative | Abundance | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Ion Abundance | Base | Appropriate | |
| m/z | Criteria | Peak | Peak | Status |
| 50 | 15-40% of mass 95 | 18.11 | 18.11 | Ok |
| 75 | 30-60% of mass 95 | 47.79 | 47.79 | Úk |
| 95 | Base peak, 100% relative abundance | 100.00 | 100.00 | Ok |
| 96 | 5-9% of mass 95 | 2.06 | 7.06 | Ük |
| 173 | Less than 2% of mass 174 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Ok |
| 174 | Greater than 50% of mass 95 | 93.69 | 93.69 | Ük |
| 175 | 5-9% of mass 174 | 6.82 | 7.28 | Ok |
| 176 | 95-101% of mass 174 | 90.64 | 96.25 | Ük |
| 177 | 5-9% of mass 176 . | 5.95 | 6.56 | Ok |

Injection Date: 10/31/90 Injection Time: 20:56 Data File: >BF085 Scan: 1261



Initial Calibration Data HSL Compounds

Case No:

Instrument ID: HP 5995

Contractor: Curtis & Tompkins

Calibration Date: 11/01/90

Contract No:

Minimum RF for SPCC is 0.300

Maximum % RSD for CCC is 30.0%

| | Laboratory ID: | >VSC75 RF 20.00 | >USC76 RF 50.00 |) VSC77 RF 100.00 | >USC78 RF 150.00 | >USC79 RF 200.00 | KF | % RS0 | CORR1 | CCC SPCC |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| ļ | Toluene d-8 | 1.29482 | 1.23526 | 1.14515 | 1.10072 | 1.11026 | 1.17724 | 7 179 | .999731 | |
| F | Toluene | .29570 | | | | | | | .999472 | • ~ |
| | 2-Hexanone | .18586 | .19061 | .19357 | .19623 | .15485 | 18422 | | .977802 | |
| • | Tetrachloroethene | .42651 | .44383 | .38785 | .38384 | .38383 | .40501 | | .999367 | |
| , | Enlorobenzene | .97245 | 1.02646 | 1.91837 | .90852 | .90210 | | | .999542 | ** 1/ |
| | Ethylbenzene | .52245 | .528 <i>7</i> 3 | .46388 | .44775 | .43011 | .47858 | | .998812 | * W |
| | Xylene (total) | .58574 | .60056 | .51702 | .48987 | .46416 | .53147. | 11.206 | .997702 | |
| | Styrene | 1.05881 | 1.08658 | .95038 | .91797 | .85272 | | | .997274 | |
| | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | . 42654 | .425#3 | .42980 | .43080 | .27229 | .39689 | 17.560 | .909953 | •• • |
| | Bromofluorobenzene | .69502 | .64589 | .58478 | .54906 | .54971 | .60489 | 10.576 | .999462 | |

- Response Factor (Subscript is amount in

- Average Response Factor

XRSD - Percent Relative Standard Deviation

CORRn - Coefficient of Correlation (nth degree)

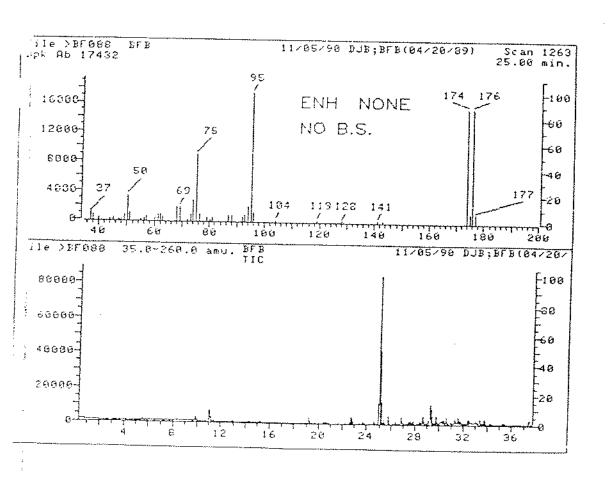
ECC - Calibration Check Compounds (*) SPCC - System Performance Check Compounds (**)

GC/MS PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Bromofluorobenzene (BFB)

| m/z | lon Abundance Criteria | . % Relativ Base Peak | e Abundance Appropriate Peak | Status |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 50 25 95 96 123 124 125 126 | 15-40% of mass 95 30-60% of mass 95 Base peak, 100% relative abundance 5-9% of mass 95 Less than 2% of mass 174 Greater than 50% of mass 95 5-9% of mass 174 95-101% of mass 174 5-9% of mass 176 | 18.25 51.23 100.00 6.56 0.00 88:12 6.06 88.13 5.95 | 18.75 51.23 100.00 6.96 0.00 88.12 6.87 99.95 6.25 | Ok Ok Ok Ok Ok Uk Ok Uk |

Injection Date: 11/05/90
Injection Time: 16:29
Data File: >BF099
Scan: 1263



QUANT REPORT

Operator ID: DAUE Quant Rev: 6 Quant Time: 901105 18:10 Output File: ^VS837::D2 Injected at: 901105 17:26

Data File: >US837::D6 Dilution Factor: 1.00000

Name: 50 PPB 624 STD Misc: 11/05/90 DJB; VHSL(22E); VA(1A); F(1F); IS(7A)

1D File: 1D_624::D8

fitle: Daily Calibration via Single Point at 50 ug/L Rev. E Last Calibration: 901105 18:10

| į | Compound | R.T. | Qion | Area | Conc | Units q |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|
| 1) | *Bromochloromethane | 13.63 | 128.0 | 67978 | 50.0ù | ug/L 90 |
| : 2) | Chloromethane | 2.97 | | 103360 | 50.00 | ug/L 93 |
| 3) | Vinyl Chloride | 3.38 | 62.0 | . 132996 | 50.00 | ug/L 95 |
| ំ 4) | Bromomethane | 4.72 | | 69094 | 50.00 | ug/L 97 |
| 5) | Chloroethane | 5.21 | 64.0 | 46151 | 50.00 | ug/L 96 |
| (6) | frichlorofluoromethane | 6.38 | 101.0 | 24538 | 50.00 | ug/L 94 |
| 7) | Acetone | 8.43 | | 26927 | 50.00 | υg/L 98 |
| 3) | Freon 113 | 8.30 | 151.0 | 209854 | 50.00 | ug/L 45 |
| 9) | 1,1-Dichloroethene | 8.32 | 96.0 | 85082 | 50.00 | ug/L 87 |
| 10) | Carbon Disulfide | 9.22 | 26.0 | 230841 | 50.00 | ug/L 99 |
| 11) | Methylene Chloride | 9.74 | 84.0 | 186775 | 50.00 | ug⁄L 91 |
| J20 | 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) | 10.60 | 96.0 | 149509 | 50.00 | սց/և 94 |
| ĺ[3] | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 11.64 | 63.0 | 106241 | 5Ú.00 | ug/L 92 |
| 14) | 2-Sutanone | 12.85 | 43.0 | <i>7</i> 9923 | 50.00 | ug/L 82 |
| 15) | Chloroform | 13.39 | 83.0 | 268599 | 50.00 | ug/L 97 |
| 16) | 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 | 14.82 | 65.0 | 199006 | 50.00 | ug/L YY |
| 九フ) | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 15.01 | 62.0 | 264810 | 50.00 | ug/L 96 |
| 18) | *1,4-Difluorobenzene | 15.85 | 114.0 | 559882 | 50.00 | ug/L 74 |
| 119) | Vinyl Acetate | 11.99 | 43.0 | 3344 | 50.00 | υg/L100 |
| 20) | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 14.25 | 97.0 | 326931 | 50.00 | ug/L 44 |
| 21) | Carbon Tetrachloride | 14.82 | 117.0 | 284562 | 50.00 | ug/L 97 |
| 220 | Benzene . | 15.11 | 78.ŭ | 515480 | 50.00 | ug/L 49 |
| 23) | Trichloroethene | 16.46 | 130.0 | 230214 | 50.00 | ug/L 97 |
| 24) | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 16.73 | 63.0 | 162801 | 50.00 | ug/L 72 |
| 25) | Bromodichloromethane | 17.20 | 83.0 | 312664 | 50.00 | ug/L 91 |
| ∯5) | 2-Chloroethylvinylether | 18.08 | 63.0 | 12801 | 50.00 | ug/L ∀2 |
| をフ) | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | 18.45 | 75.0 | 385834 | 5ŭ.00 | ug/L 96 |
| 28) | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | 19.53 | | 65073 | 50.00 | ug/L 84 |
| P9) | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 19.80 | 97.0 | 164582 | 50.00 | ug/L 96 |
| βU) | Dibromochloromethane | 20.81 | | 280636 | 50.00 | ug∕L ∀6 |
| 31) | Bromoform | 24.23 | | 220261 | 50.00 | ug/L 97 |
| | *Chlorobenzene-d5 | 22.20 | | 462856 | 50.00 | ug/L ∀/ |
| <i>3</i> 3) | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone | 18.22 | 43.0 | 135048 | 50.00 | ug/L 93 |
| - \$ (4) | Toluene d-8 | 19.00 | 98.0 | 546096 | 50.00 | ug∕L 94 |
| 35) | Toluene | 19.15 | 92.0 | 377205 | 50.00 | ug/L 98 |
| 60 | | 20.05 | | 86559 | 50.00 | ug/L 94 |
| ≱ 2) | Tetrachloroethene | 20.56 | | 207499 | 50.00 | ug/L 96 |
| 38) 39) | Chlorobenzene | 22.28 | | 474635 | 50.00 | ug/L 95 |
| | Ethylbenzene | 22.53 | | 239972 | 50.00 | ug/L 98 |
| 4 0) | Xylene (total) | 23.67 | | 280992 | 50.00 | ug/L 98 |
| 423 | Styrene | 23.72 | | 499634 | 50.00 | ug/L 95 |
| 423 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 24.28 | | 215632 | 50.00 | ug/L 96 |
| | Eromofluorobenzene | 24.92 | 95.0 | 282545 | 50.00 | ug∕L 88 |

Continuing Calibration Check HSL Compounds

Case No:

Calibration Date: 11/05/90

Contractor: Curtis & Tompkins

Time: 17:26

Contract No:

Laboratory ID: >US837

Instrument ID: HP 5995

Initial Calibration Date: 11/01/90

Minimum RF for SPCC is 0.300

Maximum & Diff for EEC is 25.0%

| | Compound | RF | RF | %Diff | CCC SPCC |
|---|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| | 2-Hexanone | .18422 | .18701 | 1.51 | |
| } | Tetrachloroethene | .40501 | .44830 | 10.69 | |
| 1 | Chlorobenzene | .94558 | 1.02545 | 8.45 | ** L |
| | Ethylbenzene | .47658 | .51846 | . 8.33 | * 1 |
| ŧ | Xylene (total) | .53147 | .60708 | 14.23 | |
| | Styrene | .97329 | 1.07946 | 10.91 | |
| | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | .39689 | .46588 | 17.38 | ** 1/ |
| | Bromof Luorobenzene | .60489 | .61044 | .92 | |

- Response Factor from daily standard file at 50.00

- Average Response Factor from Initial Calibration Form VI

*Oiff - * Difference from original average or curve

ECC - Calibration Check Compounds (*) SPEC - System Performance Check Compounds (**)

Form VII Page 2 of 2

Initial Calibration Data HSL Compounds

Contractor: Curtis & Tompkins Calibration Date: 11/01/90

Contract No:

Minimum RF for SPCC is 0.300

Maximum % RSD for CCC is 30.0%

Laboratory ID:)USC75)USC76)USC77)USC78)USC79 RF ŔF RF RF Compound 20.00 50.00 100.00 150.00 200.00 * RSD CORR1 CCC SPCC Toluene d-8 1.29482 1.23526 1.14515 1.10072 1.11026 1.17724 7.178 .999731 Toluene .79570 .82889 .73719 .72738 .71579 .76099 6.422 .999472 • 2-Hexanone .18586 .19061 .19357 .19623 .15485 .18422 9.156 .977802 Tetrachloroethene .42651 .44383 .38705 .38384 .38383 .40501. 6.971 .999367 Chiorobenzene .97245 1.02646 .91837 .90852 .90210 .94558 5.613 .999542 .52245 .52873 .46388 Ethylbenzene .44775 .43011 .47858 9.318 .998812 Xylene (total) .58574 .60056 .51702 .48987 .46416 .53147 11.206 .997702

 Styrene
 1.05881 1.08658 .95038 .91797 .85272 .97329 10.050 .997274

 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
 .42654 .42503 .42980 .43080 .27229 .39689 17.560 .909953

 Bromofluorobenzene .69502 .64589 .58478 .54906 .54971 .60489 10.576 .999462

RF - Response Factor (Subscript is amount in uq/L)

RF - Average Response Factor

XRSD - Percent Relative Standard Deviation

CORRn - Coefficient of Correlation (nth degree)

CCC - Calibration Check Compounds (*) SPCC - System Performance Check Compounds (**)

Form VI Page 2 of 2

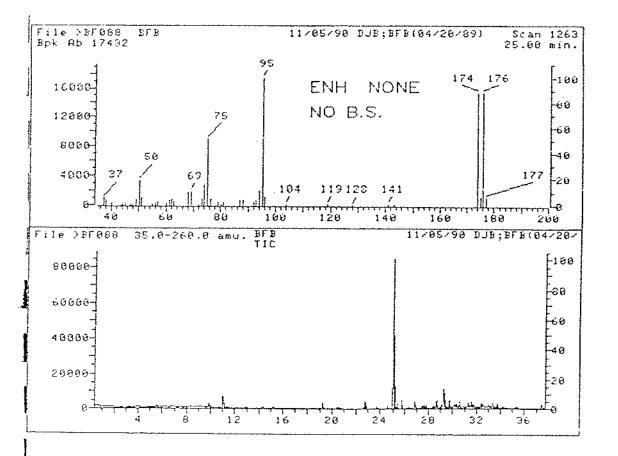
GC/MS PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Bromofluorobenzene (BFB)

| | • | % Relative Abundance | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| | lon Abundance | Base | Appropriate | |
| m/z | Criteria | Peak | Peak | Status |
| 50 | 15-40% of mass 95 | 18.75 | 18.75 | Ok |
| フラ | 30-80% of mass 95 | 51.23 | 51. 23 | Ûk |
| 95 | Base peak, 100% relative abundance | 100.00 | 100.00 | Ok |
| 96 | 5-9% of mass 95 | 6.56 | 6.56 | Ük |
| 173 | Less than 2% of mass 174 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Ük |
| 124 | Greater than 50% of mass 95 | 88.17 | 88.17 | Ük |
| 175 | 5-9% of mass 174 | 6.06 | 6.87 | Ük |
| 1.6 | 95-101% of mass 174 | 88.13 | 99.95 | Úk |
| 1フフ | 5-9% of mass 176 | 5.95 | 6.75 | Ok |

Injection Date: 11/05/90 Injection Time: 16:29 Data File: >8F088

Scan: 1263



ARCMATIC HYDROCARBON ANALYSIS QUALITY CONTROL

| SPIKING COMPOUND | MS/BS | %REC STATUS | MSD/BSD | %REC STATUS |
|------------------|-------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| NZENE | 18.73 | 9480K | 19.03 | 95%ok |
| CLUENE | 19.12 | 9680K | 19.47 | 97%ok |
| FLOROBENZENE | 40.57 | 10180K | 41.09 | 103%ok |

- RAGE 602 SPIKING COMFOUND REC: 98% OK RPD: 2% OK

DD: IS: LYZED BY: YSIS DATE: EWED BY: 601/602 ug/kg Louis Albanese 10/12 / 11/03/90

INSTRUMENT:H.P. 5890 SERIES II (MAXIMA data systems w/PID #1)

Eurlis & Tompkins Alder, And Wild Table 6 कि., Since 1878

1250 S. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90023, Phone (213) 269-7421, Fax (213) 268-5328 JUND MS/BS &REC STATUS MSD/BSD &REC ATUS

| • | 110,25 | 61\10C | 31A103 | M2D/R2D | *REC | STA |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| ENZENE TOLUENE CHLCROBENZENE | 21.01 20.73 50.01 | 1 (| 05%OK 00%OK 00%OK | 19.17 19.24 49.81 | | 96%OK 96%OK 100%OK |

VERAGE 602 SPIKING COMPOUND &REC:

100% OK

&RPD:

68

ÖK

NALYZED BY:

ALYSIS DATE:

DIEWED BY:

8020 ug/L

Louis Albanese 1/06/90

INSTRUMENT: H.P. 5890 SERIES II (MAXIMA data systems w/PID #1)

Berkeley

Wilmington

Los Angeles

Sample Name : Method Blank

Time Study : 11/5/90 1:39 PM

Sample Number: 5

Operator :

Interface # : 1 Channel : A A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : Mone attached

5 070 Back/Vial

Data Acquisition Time: 11/2/90 3:41 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min. End Time : 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\BATA1\K2C_005.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2C_005.rst Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins Process File : c:\2700\data\C601602.prc

Sample File : c:\2700\data\C601602.smp Sequence File : 0:\2700\DATA\CD601602.seq

Area Reject ul |Inj. Volume : 1

|Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

짧을 즐겁 잘못 근무 그는 그는 소문 전투 마무 단소의 한 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 구 스 노 프 스 트로 두 수 부 프 트로 전 조 프 그는 노 크 전 전 중 공 후 후 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 프 수 부 전 중 포 근

| F'eak | Ret Time [min] | Component Name | Amount [ppb] | Area [uV-sec] | Height [uV] | BL |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| s | 5.258 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 65828.00 | 4060.44 | BB |
| 11 | 24.558 | Beniene | 0.0000 | 23442.25 | 4179.13 | BB |
| 14 | 27.875 | Surrogate | 0,0000 | 1421935.75 | 239084.11 | BB |
| 15 | 91.192 | Toluene | 0.0000 | 30510.25 | 5718.74 | EB |
| 16 | 85.575 | ClPenzene | 0.0000 | 9643.00 | 1755.25 | BB |
| 17 | 36.283 | 1-C-FBenzene | 0.0000 | 2372722.50 | 554988.50 | PB |
| , 18 | 36.900 | m.p-Xylene | 0.0000 | 39392.00 | 5029.03 | BB |
| 19 | 38.150 | o-Xylene | 0.0000 | 11716.76 | 2214.74 | BB |
| J 20 | 89.858 | BFB | 0.0000 | 99509.50 | 19448.58 | BB |
| 81 | 40.017 | BromobenzeneC | 0.000 | 4990879.50 | 964842.94 | EE |
| 1 26 | 43,575 | 1,3-DCB | 0.000 | 7342.00 | 1462.20 | BB |
| E7 | | 1,4-DCB | 0.0000 | 12725.50 | 2526.62 | BB B |
| 29 | 44.900 | 1,2-DOB | 0,0000 | 18987.25 | 2760 .78 | EB |
| 1 | | | | | | |

0.0000 9605579.00 1.80e6

Missina Companent Repart

Domoonent Expected Retention (Sample File)

| [1,1-DCE | 15.025 |
|---------------|--------|
| trans-1,2-DCE | 17.833 |
| cia-1,2-DCE | 20.400 |
| TOE | 26.955 |
| cis-1,3-DCF | 28.750 |
| trans-1,3-DOF | 20.052 |
| F:CE | Ca.909 |
| Ethylbeniene | 26.475 |

Sample Name : Method & Link Time

Sample Number: 3

: 11/6/90 7:01 FM

3RD DAY METLOD BLANK

Study

Operator : LRA

Interface # : 1 Channel : A A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : Home attached

Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/6/90 6:05 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min.
End Time : 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\8700\DATA1\K6C G03.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K6D 003.rst Instrument File: c:\8700\data\601608.ins Process File : c:\2700\data\C601602.prc Sample File : c:\2700\data\C601602.smp Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\SEQCDK6.seq

linj. Volume : 1 ul Area Reject ' : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000 - - -

601/602 REPORT

| Pesk | Ret Time [mis] | Component Name | Amount [ppb] | Area (uV-sec) | Height LuVl | FL |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3 | 8.867 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 51057.48 | 8574,21 | BB |
| . 8 | 15.088 | 1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 9480.00 | | <u> </u> |
| 11 | 24.60S | Sentene | 0.0000 | 15901.50 | 2846.08 | BB |
| 13 | 27.417 | Surrogate | 0.0000 | 1952222.00 | | |
| 14 | 91.242 | Toluene | 0.0000 | 40110.50 | 7527.06 | BB |
| 15 | 35. <u>6</u> 08 | []Kenzene | 0.0000 | 10709.50 | | |
| 16. | 38.325 | 1-C-FBenzene | 0.0000 | 2629841.50 | 507847.16 | E:E: |
| 17 | 38.94분 | m,p-Xylene | 0.0000 | 46604.75 | 6766.7 2 | E E |
| 19 | SS . 1 72 | o-Xylene | 0.0000 | 13766.00 | 2643.52 | E:B |
| ≥0 | 39.400 | EFB . | 0.0000 | 3678578.75 | 782456.63 | E/E |
| _1 81 | 40.050 | BromobendeneC | 0.0000 | 5414144.50 | | |
| . 27 | 43.817 | 1,3-DCB | 0.000 | 8515.54 | 1759.22 | E(E) |
| 28 | 48.885 | 1,4-DCB | 0.0000 | 13466.50 | | |
| 89 | 44.942 | 1,2-DCR | 0.000 | 15674.00 | 2008.07 | PS |

0.0000 18899866.00 2.4866

Missing Component Report

Domponent Expected Retention (Sample File)

trans-1.2-DCE 17.933 tis-1,8-DCE 20.400 TOE 26.958 cis-1,8-BCF 28.750 ≰rans-1.9-10F S0.058 FOE -30.92B Bihylbønzene C6.475

Sample Name : 601/602 10ppb

Time

: 11/5/90

Sample Mumber: 3

Study

Operator

Interface # : - 1

Channel: A A/D mV Range: 1000

AutoSampler : None attached |

Rack/Vial

: 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/2/90 1:35 PM

Delay Time : 5.00

min.

End Time

: 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Result File : C:\8700\DATA1\K2C_003.rst

Raw Data File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2C_003.raw

Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins

Process File : c:\2700\data\C601602.prc Sample File : c:\2700\data\C601602.smp

Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\CD601602.seq .

Inj. Volume

: 1

ul

Area Reject

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| i | Ret Time [min] | Component Name | | Area [uV-sec] | | ΒL |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|------|
| <u> </u> | 8.767 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.000 | 35300.02 | 4158.65 | BB |
| 8 | 15.008 | 1,i-DCE | 0.0000 | 180292.48 | 24908.39 | E:E: |
| •∌ | 17.825 | trans-1,2-DCE | 0.0000 | 638169.50 | 109968.56 | BB |
| 11 | 20.992 | cis+1,8~DOE | 0,0000 | 18968.00 | 2542.50 | BB |
| 13 | 24,558 | Denzene | 0.0000 | 918491.75 | 163057.50 | ΒV |
| 17 | 26.950 | TEE | 0.0000 | 519768.50 | 94482.83 | EB |
| . 18 | 27.875 | Surroga te | 0.0000 | 1319593.50 | 222368.44 | BB |
| 21 | 22.847 | cis-1,S-DCF | 0.0000 | 173602.25 | 33244.32 | F:E: |
| i EB | 30.042 | trans-1,3-DCF | 0.0000 | 203496.23 | 40776.54 | BB |
| 24 | 31.200 | Toluene | 0.000 | 798638.50 | 150794.25 | BB |
| 87 | 93.917 | FCE | 0.0000 | 397646.50 | 72368.00 | BB |
| E9 | | ClBenzene | 0.0000 | 1667306.50 | 323339.69 | BB |
| ಕಾಂ | 36.29Z | 1-C-FBenzene | 0.0000 | 2600790.50 | 499826.38 | BV |
| 31 | 36.423 | Ethylbenzene | 0.0000 | 719922.06 | 134059.08 | VB |
| 92 | 36.973 | m,p-Xylene | 0.000 | 1643296.50 | 214979.33 | BA |
| 84 | | o-Xylene | 0.0000 | 690916.00 | 130794.00 | BB |
| . 35 | | EFF | 0.0000 | 144162.50 | 27982.00 | BB |
| 36 | | BromobensoneC | 0.0000 | 5010254.50 | 972987.21 | FB |
| 41 | | 1,3-DÇB | 0.0000 | 1498150.85 | 280924.59 | ΕV |
| 42 | | 1,4-DCB | 0.0000 | 1386549.25 | 279467.59 | VE |
| 43 | 44.900 | 1,2-DCB | 0.0000 | 1129576.00 | 219021.86 | BB |

0.0000 21618786.00 4.00#6

Missing Component Report

fomponent :

Expected Retention (Sample File)

Sample Name : 601/602 50ppb

Time

Sample Number: 1

Study

: 11/5/90 1:28 FM

Operator

Interface # : 1 Channel : A

A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : None.attached

Rack/Vial

: 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/2/90 11:31 AM Delay Time : 5.00 min.

End Time

: 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\DATA1\KFC_001.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2C_001A.rst

Instrument File: c:\8700\data\601602.ins

Process File : c:\2700\data\C601602.prc : c:\2700\data\C601602.smp

Sample File

Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\CD601602.seq

Inj. Volume

: 1

ul

Area Reject

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| i C * | . [] + 1 m · | • | POIVEOS REP | ORT | | |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| # | Ret Time Emina | | Amount [ppb] | Area [uV-sec] | Height (u∀) | E : <u>L</u> |
| | 15.032 17.892 20.467 24.688 27.458 28.950 30.188 34.000 35.642 36.888 36.575 37.000 39.458 40.108 40.688 | trans-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-DCE Benzene TCE Surrogate cis-1,3-DCP trans-1,3-DCP Toluene PCE ClBenzene 1-C-FRenzene Ethylbenzene m,p-Xylene D-Xylene BFB | 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 | 287210.94 958695.13 3508070.75 75752.49 4227782.00 2641987.50 1487687.85 924515.50 859080.00 | 29107.49 126056.56 595080.44 13194.67 741949.63 478528.56 240366.80 157382.48 171268.14 1728465.06 187621.38 187621.38 187621.38 187621.38 187621.68 187635.48 191164.19 190707.69 190707.69 | EBBUSE BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB |
| | | | 0 0000 4 | Common and a - | | |

0.0000 69226976.00 1.14e7

ssing Component Report

(中国)自治病病 古書

Expected Retention (Sample File)

Sample Name : 601/602 SOPPB

Time

Sample Number: 1

Study

Coerator : L.MA

Interface # : 1

Channel : A

A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : None attached :

Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/6/90 4:01 FM

Pelay Time : 5.00 min.

End Time

: 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\BATA1\K6C_001.raw

Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins

Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K6C_001.rst

Process File : c:\2700\data\C601602.prc

Sample File : c:\2700\data\C601602.smp

Sequence File : 0:\2700\DATA\SEDCDK6.seq

Inj. Volume : 1

ul

Area Reject

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| | Ret Time [min] | • = = = | Ambunt [ppb] | Area [uV-sec] | - | E.T |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----|
| 5 | 9.742 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 291077.81 | 24718 1S | |
| 11 | 15.017 | 1,1-DOE | 0.0000 | 1078187.00 | | |
| 14 | 17.838 | trans-1,2-DCE | 0.0000 | 3011059.75 | | |
| 18 | 20.40S | cis-1,2-DCE | 0.0000 | | 18848.71 | |
| 85 | 24.583 | Benrene | 0.0000 | | | |
| 31 | 26.988 | TCE | 0.0000 | 2451926.50 | | |
| 32 | 27,408 | Surrogate | 0.0000 | 1338352.00 | | |
| 35 | 29.908 | ci≘-1,3-DCF | 0.0000 | | | E:E |
| 27 | 80.088 | trans-1,S-DCF | 0.0000 | · | 183091.50 | |
| 3.3 | 31.242 | Toluene | 0.0000 | | | |
| 43 | 88.967 | FCE | 0.0000 | | | |
| 45 | 35,600 | ClSenzene | 0.0000 | | | |
| 46. | 86.84 <i>2</i> | 1-C-FBenzene | 0.0000 | | | |
| 47 | S6.542 | Ethylbenzene | 0.0000 | 3343551.50 | | |
| 48 | 36.983 | m,p=Xylene | 0,0000 | 7640410.00 | | |
| 52 | 98.217 | o-Xylene | 0,0000 | 3843166.00 | | |
| 53 | 39.425 | BFB | 0.0000 | 3680969.75 | | |
| £. £. | 40.067 | BromobenzeneC | 0.0000 | 5555904.00 | | |
| 63 | 43.608 | 1,8-DCB | 0.0000 | 6223545.50 | | |
| €.4 | 43.817 | 1,4-DCB | 0.0000 | 6005550.50 | | |
| €.€. ================================== | 44.950 | 1,e-DCF | 0.0000 | 5881919.50 | | |

0.0000 70272256.00

Massing Component Report

Expected Petention (Sample File)

ELU#1

Sample Name : Method Blank

Time

: 11/5/90 7:84 FM

Sample Number: 3

Study

Operator :

Interface # : 1 Channel

Channel: B A/D mV Range: 1000

AutoSampler : None attached

Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/5/90 6:37 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min. End Time : 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\DATA1\K5B_003.raw
Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K5D_003.rst
Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins
Process File : c:\2700\data\D601602.prc
Sample File : c:\2700\data\D601602.smp

Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\SEQCDK5.seq

Inj. Volume : 1 ul Area Reject : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| | Ret Time [min] | Domponent Kama | | Area CuV-secl | - | EL |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | 8.842 | | 0.0000 | 7847.76 | 1021,80 | EF: |
| E | 10.325 | Br Methane | 0.0000 | _ · · · · · · | | |
| <u>=</u> | 15.067 | | 0.0000 | | | |
| 6 | 15.400 | DCH | 0.0000 | 89278.52 | | |
| 7 | 16.148 | Freon113 | 0.0000 | 16730.00 | | |
| 3 | 81.158 | Chloroform | 0.0000 | 8759.49 | | E:E |
| 퓽 | 23.525 | 1,1,1-TCA | 0.0000 | 91072.50 | 12365.67 | BB |
| 11 | 35.608 | ClBenzene | 0.0000 | 6611.48 | 1206.96 | BB |
| 12 | 36.900 | 1-C-2-FBenzeneD | 0.0000 | 2942518.50 | | |
| 13 | 38.125 | 1,1,2,2-TCA | 0.0000 | | 765.08 | |
| 1.4 | 39.383 | BFB | 0.0000 | 00.1571888 | | |
| 15 | 40.042 | Bromobensene | 0.0000 | 3027616.00 | | |
| 18 | 43.608 | 1,8-DCB | 0,0000 | 7130.33 | 1173.27 | E. C. |
| 19 | | 1,4-DCF | 0.0000 | 14284.70 | 8894.46 | $\nabla \mathbf{F}($ |
| 20 | 44.925 | 1,8-DCE | 0.0000 | 18489.01 | 3110.24 | EE |
| | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

0.0000 9548887.00 1.47es

Missing Component Report

| 1 | Component | Expected Retention (Sample File) |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|
| ì | Frech12 | |
| | Vinyl Chloride | 7.500 -8.806 |
| | seal 5 | 9.150 |
| | ClEthane | 10.208 |
| | Freenit | 1 B , 288 |
| | fram==1,1-ISCE | 17.042 |

Sample Name : 601/602 Sppb

Time : 11/5/90 1:38 PM

Sample Number: 4

Study

Operator

Interface # : 1

Channel : B A/D mV Range : 1000

•

AutoSampler : None attached

Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/2/90 2:38 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 mán. Erid Time : 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : D:\2700\DATA1\K2D_004.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2D_004.rst Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins Frocess File : c:\2700\data\D601602.prc
Sample File : c:\2700\data\D601602.smp Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\CD601602.seq

Inj. Volume : 1 Area Reject ul : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

最近的一个是是我就是我们就是我就在自己的,我们就是是我们的是是一种是自己的是是是我们的的,我们也不是我们的的。 "我们也是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的人们的

| - 1 | | | | , | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|--|---|---|
| - | 育を含む # | Ret Tim Daiml | | Amount [ppb] | Ares (uV-sec) | Height BL [uV] |
| The second secon | 문명 87 요명 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 요연 | 33.517 85.575 | ClMethane Vinyl Chloride peak5 BrMethane ClEthane Freon11 | 0.0000 | 29615.7 379279.5 314379.13 67370.63 379269.06 492805.06 344,092.91 572639.63 1483832.63 1481,621.25 243602.63 903982.88 38981.48 1285275.50 838811.06 1022400.50 93302.50 1043499.75 790537.81 1272950.50 28263.70 471521.00 28263.70 471521.00 28367.85 847239.69 723532.50 1348104.50 905582.06 | 7 9450.70 BB 9 35384.73 BB 27050.65 BV 4963.37 VB 24080.45 BV 9 34062.09 VB 23328.87 BB 67098.70 BV 107312.17 VV 104040.22 VB 117282.52 BV 120974.23 VB 6087.25 BB 131427.59 BB 131427.59 BB 135152.67 BB 136098.02 BB 142372.11 VB 142361.14 BV 75274.34 BB 46878.23 BV 194705.27 VB 99822.44 BB 206094.34 BB 206094.34 BB 147781.72 BB |
| ĺ | | | The state of the s | 0.0000 | av44720.50 | 406664.78 RB |
| | | | | | | |

Sample Name : 601/602 20ppb Time

Sample Mumber: 2

Study

: 11/5/90 1:31 FM

Operator

Interface # : 1 Channel : 8 A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : None attached

Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/2/90 12:33 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min. End Time : 55.00 min.

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2D_002.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K2D_002.rst Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins

Frocess File : c:\2700\data\D601602.prc Sample File : c:\2700\data\D601602.smp Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\CD601602.seq

Inj. Volume Area Reject ti I : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| ; | | Ret Time [min] | Component Name | Amount Eppbl | Area [uV-sec] | Height [uV] | EL |
|---|----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----|
| į | 1 | 7.592 | Freon12 | 0.0000 | 32057.75 | 8756.89 | ĒB |
| į | 2 | 8.142 | ClMethane | 0.0000 | | | |
| | <u></u> | 8.788 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 458449.78 | 55115.78 | |
| | 4 | 9.188 | peak5 | 0,0000 | 55877.25 | 4546.85 | |
| | 57 | | ErMethane | 0.0000 | | | |
| | £. 7 | 10.792 | ClEthane | 0.0000 | | | |
| 1 | | 18.217 | Freeni1 | 0.0000 | | | |
| 1 | <u>s</u> | 15.038 | 1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | | 182364.70 H | |
| , | 9 | 15.842 | DCW | 0.0000 | 3794582.00 | 278958.88 | JU |
| + | 10 | | Freoni13 | 0.0000 | 2420207.25 | 296329.28 \ | JB |
| | 11 | 17.842 | trans-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 2584788.50 | 351634.16 E | BV |
| ŧ | 12 13 | 18.350 | 1,1-ECA | 0.0000 | 2861803.00 | 385287.06 \ | /F |
| | 14 | 20.417 | cis-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 149461.75 | 22400.00 E | 8B |
| 1 | 15 | 21.117 | Chloroform | 0.0000 | 3863590.25 | 550731.31 £ | RE: |
| į | 16 | 22.875 | 1,2-DCA | 0.0000 | 2828884.50 | 399849.31 E | B: |
| | 18 | | 1,1,1-TCA | 0.0000 | 9925667,75 | 429727.SS E | E: |
| 1 | 20 | 24.925 26.483 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.0000 | 3532217.00 | 467094.78 B | Œ |
| Į | 21 | 26.858 | 1,2-DCF | 0.0000 | 3152212.25 | 428874.69 V | B |
| | 22 | | FICM | 0.0000 | 2653318.50 | | |
| | 24 24 | | TCE | 0.0000 | 3716683.50 | 547845.38 V | Έ |
| I | 26 | | 2-CEVE | 0.0000 | 262888.66 | 43855.41 B | V |
| I | 23 | | cis-1,9-DCP | 0.0000 | 2277189.50 | 859902.50 B | V |
| | 29 | | trans-1.8-DCF | 0.0000 | 1979653.75 | | |
| 1 | | | 1,1,2-TCA | 0.0000 | 2646118.50 | 414921.16 B) | B |
| , | | | DBCM | 0.0000 | 8451880.00 | | |
| | | | FCE | 0,0000 | 3642347.25 | | |
| } | | | Elfensene | 0,0000 | 2782968.00 | | |
| | S-1 | | I-C-2-FBenreneD | 0.0000 | 2897846.50 | 486665.50 BI | E |

Sample Name : 601 50ppb

Time

: 11/5/90

Sample Number: 1

Study

5:30 PM

Operator

Interface # : 1

Channel : B A/D mV Range : 1000

:

AutoSampler : None attached

| Rack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/5/90 4:83 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min. : 55.00 min. End Time

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : D:\2700\DATA1\K5D_001.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K5D 001.rst Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins

Process File : c:\2700\data\D601602.prc Sample File : c:\2700\data\D601602.smp

Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\SEQCDK5.seq

Inj. Volume ul Area Reject : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| | Fest # | Ret Time Emin3 | : Component Name | Amount [ppb] | Area [uV-sec] | Height BL [uV] |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 . | 7.625 | Frech12 | 0.000 | 21295.48 | 3167.36 BB |
| ; | E. | 8.150 | ClMathane | 0.0000 | 281912.00 | |
| ï | 3 | 8.900 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 260632.50 | |
| į | 4 | 10.288 | BrMethane | 0.0000 | 216794.89 | |
| i | 5 | 10.842 | ClEthane | 0.0000 | 316662.91 | |
| | Ē, | 13.208 | Freon11 | 0.0000 | 493934.50 | |
| 1 | -7' | 15,025 | 1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 632343.38 | |
| 1 | Ξ | 15.333 | DOM | 0.0000 | 864489.68 | 86846.31 VV |
| | 9 | 16.092 | Freon113 | 0.0000 | 622353.50 | 62732.06 VB |
|) | 10 | 17,893 | trans-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 648166.56 | 88792.99 BV |
| | 1.7 | 18.342 | 1,1-DCA | 0.0000 | 700103.63 | |
| • | 1 E | 20.408 | cis-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 23773.77 | 3688.42 FR |
| , | 13: | 81.098 | Chloroform | 0.0000 | 988687.50 | 130533.03 BB |
| 1 | 14 | 22,850 | 1,2-DCA | 0.000 | 639224.19 | 97815.26 BB |
| 1 | 15 | 23.492 | 1,1,1-TCA | 0.000 | 704054.00 | 88538.35 BB |
| | 16 | 24.908 | Carbon Tetrachleride | 0.0000 | 733168.44 | 96890.98 PB |
| i | 17 | 26.408 | 1,2-DCF | 0.0000 | 674827.19 | 96676.16 BV |
| 1 | 13 | 26,833 | BDCM | 0.0000 | 555812.50 | 104333.66 VV |
| | 1 😑 | 26.933 | TCE | 0.0000 | 1067663.75 | 149003.06 VE |
| 1 | 21 | 28.867 | cis-1,S-DCF | 0.0000 | 370427.94 | 54719.96 BV |
| | 23 | 80.050 | trans-1,8-DCP | 0.0000 | 225890.56 | 82769.74 BV |
| , | 84 85 | 30.500 | 1,1,2-TCA | 0.000 | 676174.88 | 101874.00 VB |
| ł | 25 | 98.817 | DECM | 0.0000 | 579192.19 | 75023.81 BB |
| | 29 88 | 29.925 | FCE | U. UOOO | 1003925.00 | 148385.94 BB |
| ļ | 6 E | | ClEensene | 0.0000 | 386018.94 | 60188.54 FF |
| , | 20 | 80.308 | 1-C-2-FRenzeneD | 0.0000 | 819198.50 | 48780.79 FE |
| 1 | 31 | | Eromoform | 0.0000 | 877940.44 | 88910.58 BD |
| J | - 1 | 38.108 | 1,1,2,2-TCA | 0.0000 | 477512.00 | 71538.79 BB |

Time : 1176/90 4:59 PM Sample Mame : 601/602 50PPB

Study

:

Sample Number: 1

Operator : LRA

Interface # : 1 Channel : B A/D mV Range : 1000

AutoSampler : None attached

Fack/Vial : 0/0

Data Acquisition Time: 11/6/90 4:01 PM

Delay Time : 5.00 min. : 55.00 min. End Time

Sampling Rate : 2.0000 pts/sec

Raw Data File : C:\2700\DATA1\K6D_001.raw Result File : C:\2700\DATA1\K6D_001.rst Instrument File: c:\2700\data\601602.ins Process File : c:\2700\data\D601602.prc Sample File : c:\2700\data\D601602.smp

Sequence File : C:\2700\DATA\SEQCDK6.seq

Inj. Volume : 1 a1Area Reject : 0.00

Sample Amount : 1.0000

601/602 REPORT

| | Fesk # | Ret Time Emin3 | Component Name | Amount [ppb] | Area [uV-sec] | Height [uV] | FIL |
|-------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| ; | 2 | 7.567 | Freon12 | 0.0000 | 465224.50 | 36501.92 | BV |
| | 3 | 8.188 | ClMethane | 0.0000 | 2242575.50 | 195097.78 | VE: |
| ľ | 4 | 8.767 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.0000 | 2038281.00 | 203400.31 | ВIJ |
| į | 5 6 | 9.200 | peak5 | 0.0000 | 851622.94 | 40009.34 | $\nabla \mathbf{E}$ |
| • | | 10.208 | BrMethane | 0.0000 | 8084757.75 | 174323.89 | BΥ |
| 1 | 7 | 10.775 | ClEthane | 0.0000 | 5750448.50 | 243812.00 | VE |
| 1 | 9 | 13.200 | Frecn11 | 0.0000 | 4620276.00 | 200786.08 | BV |
| i | 10 | 15.025 | 1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 4150827.25 | 464001.84 | $\nabla\nabla$ |
| 0 | 11 | 15.842 | DCM | 0.0000 | 8405954.00 | 549213.56 | $\nabla \nabla$ |
| 1 | 12 | 16.083 | Freon113 | 0.0000 | 7896872.00 | 603580.88 | VB |
| 1 | 18 | 17.842 | trans-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 5680781.50 | 778787.13 | BΥ |
| | 14 | 18.858 | 1,1-DCA | 0.0000 | 8111388.00 | 785251.38 | VF: |
| j | 15 | 20.425 | cis-1,1-DCE | 0.0000 | 387268.69 | 56418.94 | EΨ |
| | 16 | 21.142 | Chloroform | 0.0000 | 7384324.00 | 920445.00 | VB |
| | 17 | 22.900 | 1,2-DCA | 0.0000 | 5260165.00 | 796840.68 | PB |
| ţ | 18 | 23.533 | 1,1,1-TCA | 0.0000 | 7071014.50 | 861718.13 | E∀ |
| 4.07. | $\Xi 1$ | 24.950 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.0000 | 7056521.00 | 899609.50 | BB |
| 3 | 8:3 | 26.467 | 1,2-DCP | 0.0000 | 5556486.50 | 798961.50 | VE |
| | Ξ4 | 26.888 | BDCM | 0.0000 | 5533704.00 | 891623.06 | EV |
| | 75 | 26.992 | TCE | 0.0000 | 6650512.50 | 923701.25 | VE |
| 1 | 8.9 | 22.193 | S-CEVE | 0.0000 | 120170.09 | 20752.51 | EV |
| | ⊠1 | | cis-1,8-DCP | 0.0000 | 4410157.50 | | ΕV |
|] | | | trans-1,S-DCP | 0.000 | 8598994.50 | 592527.06 | E F |
| | Ξ4 | | 1,1,2-TCA | 0.0000 | 5044018.50 | 775465.31 | $E \cdot E'$ |
| • | T 4. | | I/E:CM | 0.0000 | 5249349.00 | 708655.88 | EV |
| 1 | 7:3: | | FOE | 0.0000 | 6911021.50 | 928788.25 | E:E |
| | | | C) Elembers | 0.0000 | 5486706.00 | 878085.13 | PB |
| 5 | 48 | 56.55 <i>6</i> | 1-C-2-FBenzeneD | 0.0000 | 2840895.25 | 455288.50 | FF |